The New-York Times.

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GOV. HOFFMAN SPEAKS

He Places Himself on the Side of Reform.

Visit of a Delegation of the Committee of Seventy at Albany.

They Appeal to the Executive for Decided Action.

A Promise of Co-operation if Shown the Proper Way.

Mr. O'Conor to Represent the State in the Courts.

Of the ten gentlemen who had been appointed by the Committee of Seventy to wait upon Gov. HOFFMAN, at the Executive Mansion in Albany, only seven came to time yesterday morning to take the 9 A. M. train. These seven were Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Chairman; Gen. DIX, Gov. Saloman, Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. Hy. G. Stebbins, Wm. C. Barrett, and James Brown. During the hours occupied in the transit, there was much speculation as to the probable course of the Governor. Some were of opinion that he would seize the golden opportunity of making himself an undying popularity, others thought that he was so bound and riveted to the Ring as to be unable to do anything save what they had previously agreed that he should say. In such speculations, to which there could be no end, the time passed rapidly. As soon as the party arrived in Albany they at once proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where the Governor, who had been apprised of their coming by a telegram from Judge Pierrepont, awaited them. The Committee arranged themselves in a semi-circle around the room, and awaited the arrival of the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, whose presence was desired by both parties. On his appearance after a decent interval, Judge Pierrepont rose and read the following address in tones that, though calm, were deeply impressive.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S ADDRESS.

Gov. HOFFMAN: To you, the Chief Magistrate of this great State, we come in a time of public danger and most peril to the peace of our City. The Treasury has been plundered, or suffered to be plundered, of enormous sums by its legal guardians, and is now without the means of paying the honest laborers, upon whose wages their families depend for daily bread. Through the frauds of our City rulers large numbers of men engaged upon the public works will be thrown out of employment, because the funds appropriated for their wages have been stolen; and the depression in business consequent upon the recent disasters will render new occupation for the laborer unusually difficult. Fraud and misrule have so impaired the credit of the City that money cannot be obtained to keep the suffering laborers employed, while the present distrusted rulers retain their official places.

Although the gigantic frauds upon the City Treasury have long since been exposed, and the names of many of the defrauders have been published, yet no steps have been taken by the City officials to recover back the purloined money or to bring the criminals to justice. Not an arrest has been made, and not a suit has been instituted by the rulers of our plundered City. Not a corrupt or delinquent officer has resigned, and not a step has been taken to impeach or remove a single betrayer of official trust; and the same men under whose wicked rule our proud City has been brought to its present humiliation still hold sway unmolested by any action on the part of the State whose laws they have so wantonly defied.

By the Constitution of the State, which is supreme above all statutes or cunning charters, it is expressly provided that, *"the Executive power shall be vested in the Governor."* That *"the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State,"* and that *"he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed."* The laws are not faithfully executed, but they are grossly violated, and shameless fraud and plunder riot in the Treasury upon money of which the honest laborer is deprived, and which the infamous Tax Levy has wrung from the toiling people.

Representing the citizens of New-York, through a body known as the Committee of Seventy, we call upon you to rescue the City through the power of your great office, and under the solemn sanctions of the oath which you have taken to support the Constitution of the State we ask you to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." No flimsy web of cunning fraud inwoven in the stealthy charter can take away your constitutional powers. Our sturdy people will not tolerate the idea that conspirators against the laws can continue to rob the City under the pretexts that no one can impeach or suspend them from office but their confederates in crime. The robust sense of our people breaks through these shams and knows that the Chief Magistrate of the State under its supreme law, can suspend public robbers and law-breaking conspirators from official power. The people will not believe that the Chief Magistrate of the State is powerless to protect the City from official men who have conspired together to violate the laws and appropriate the public funds to their private use.

We, and the community which we represent, believe that under the Constitution of the State you have the power, and that it is your duty, to interpose and save the City from further disaster. We desire to aid you, and we are authorized to tender to you the assistance of the ablest counsel which can be had, and such as will be acceptable to you and to all under you, and without charge to the State; and we ask that you will accept our proffered assistance, knowing as we do that the magnitude of the work will be greater than the Attorney-General and the other law officers can perform alone. And we ask that the Governor will be advised of the true condition of our City, and exercise all those powers which the Constitution gives him, to save us from the fearful misrule under which we suffer, to suspend from power the wanton violators of the law, and to restore our degraded credit, so that the laborer may receive the honest wages of which he is now deprived. And we further ask that the Executive of the State will have in readiness a military force sufficient to quell any unlawful outbreak which may arise, and which has already been threatened and incited. We have no apprehension of disturbance from the honest laborers who may be deprived of their pay; the working men know full well who have stolen their wages. But the danger to be apprehended arises from those who may be set on by desperate men to cover their own iniquities.

In the name of the plundered tax-payers of the City; in the name of the laboring poor, who will soon be deprived of the means of feeding their starving families through the coming Winter; in the name of humanity and the violated laws, we call upon you, as Chief Magistrate, under the supreme law of the State, to exercise your ample powers and arrest these terrible abuses. Behind you stand the Constitution of the State, the military and naval forces, and, more potent still, the enlightened, awakened public sentiment of all the honest men in these United States! Before you stands the opportunity; embrace it, and take the enduring honors which a brave people give for worthy deeds! Not as partisans, nor as the enemies of any man, do we call upon you, but under the solemn convictions of duty, and in the sacred name of justice, of law, of peace, and of endangered liberty, we invoke your prompt and earnest action.

As the conclusion of the written address he laid down the papers and continued: "These are, in brief, the views which we entertain of the situation and of your constitutional powers, of our constitutional rights and your constitutional duties. This Committee embraces gentlemen who are leaders in almost all branches of social activity. Gov. SALOMON represents our German friends; JAMES BROWN, of the famous banking firm of BROWN BROS., New-York, the moneyed and banking interests; HENRY STERRING, the Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, its honored Chairman, respected and beloved by the whole community for his services in that capacity, is a merchant; Gen. DIX, who lends to us the dignity of his name and presence, is one of whom I need say nothing; JOHN WHEELER, a Democrat, who has served his party in Congress with a fidelity and energy fully appreciated, and WM. C. BARRETT, an old and dignified lawyer, also most honorably connected with the Democratic Party. All these gentlemen will speak for themselves, and add the words of their wisdom and experience to this address.

Gov. SALOMON said: Gov. HOFFMAN, I have not prepared any studied address, and must therefore say what I have to tell in a conversational manner. It has seemed to us that there is a lawful authority vested in you to which we can appeal for rescue from the perils and dangers in which we find ourselves. For the fact must be apparent to you that we are on the verge, on the very brink of both riot and revolution; on the brink of that sweeping ruin which a revolution would bring. The causes which have produced this state of things are not unknown. There is sufficient evidence to satisfy you, Sir, that for the past two years and nine months the City has been ruled by a set of conspirators who have plundered the City most egregiously, and have devoted its revenue to their own uses. They tried to cover up the traces of their frauds, but the time came when all was discovered. These men had then exerted all their power to save themselves, had lied, had vilified their accusers, and purchased a part of the Press. The people came together at the Cooper Institute, and with one voice denounced the cheats. They appointed, to look after the trusts which had been betrayed, the Committee of Seventy. But the Committee had only endeavored to do what the rulers of the City should have done. These rulers not only made no attempt to right the City's wrongs, but they did worse—they attempted to shield the fraudulent instruments of the wrong-doing. At the very moment that the frauds were being exposed came the burglary of the vouchers. The evidence in this matter points strongly against two sub-officials, but just as strongly has public opinion pointed to the two rulers of the City as the instigators of the crime. This is the state of things in New-York, two of the highest officials instigating the burglary of vouchers. For such a state of things there must be a remedy. We believe that the Constitution vests the power in you to find and to apply it. I know well that there is no particular law or statute which applies to this special case, but I believe that the general laws of the State, its Constitution, and your own general duty, are sufficient for the occasion. And this view of general duty has not unfrequently been taken by men vested with Gubernatorial powers. Suppose, for a moment, that the slender thread which keeps New-York from revolution should be snapped, and the City should be filled with riot and with blood; would you not use your military power to allay it? Would you not put the City under martial law, and seize and suspend the officials who had provoked the revolution and instigated the riot? If there were a likelihood of this, would you not have the right to prevent such a state of things by using your Gubernatorial power? This consideration must be left to your discretion. I will also ask whether you could not use your power to restrain these men without waiting for the tardy action of the Legislature. It is true that this would be an exceptional method, but this is an exceptional case. You have to deal with conspirators, and to prevent a conspiracy, and under such circumstances exceptional methods are in every way justifiable. But if you deem that you have not the power of yourself to rescue us in the way I have suggested, still you have the right to lay the facts before the Courts, in conjunction with the Attorney-General, in such ways as you might think fit, and be advised by competent counsel, in order that these men might be restrained. If no such power exists, no special statute authorizes such acts, there certainly ought to be that power in the constitutional rights of the Executive. The clause to see that the laws are faithfully executed must mean something. They are not faithfully executed. Then, if there is no power in you nor in the Courts, the constitutional provision is then a nullity. The Committee of Seventy has been trying to do what the authorities should have done. What little advantage has been gained has been through fortuitous circumstances and the want of foresight of our opponents. But I can do little. The legal power is vested in you, and to you we look for assistance.

Wm. C. Barrett said: During my long career as a lawyer it has never been my misfortune to come across men as unblushingly corrupt as the Tammany Ring. Their frauds and their corruption have been so terrible that they have placed in imminent peril the party to which I have faithfully adhered for so many years. The exposure of their wrong-doing has carried conviction to almost every honest heart; but I say it with sorrow, neither the Attorney-General of the State nor the Corporation Counsel of the City have raised one finger to prosecute these fraudulent officials. We have it on the authority of the latter, a distinguished lawyer, that for the past six weeks he has been endeavoring to find out the law on the subject, when under his very eyes the application of a private citizen stayed the misappropriation of the public funds. The case has been so well stated by others, that I need say no more. I have every confidence in your sense of justice, and to that I leave the case.

Gov. HOFFMAN looked round to see if any one else was going to address him, but no one spoke. He then asked, "Where is Judge EMETT?"

Judge PIERREPONT replied that he was not on the Committee?

Gov. HOFFMAN—Oh, is he not? I wish he had been, because in a little conversation we had some time ago he told me that after a lengthened examination, he did not believe the Governor had the power to remove these officials. I need not make you the assurance that I will do everything to assist you that the Governor can do, for that you know before; but you ask nothing specific, save that I should use the military power to prevent a possible riot. I have already taken steps toward that end, and can assure you that if there is one it will be promptly put down. Assuming that all the facts are as stated, let me ask you one question: Through the appointment of ANDREW H. GREEN as Deputy Controller, is not the plundering stopped?

Judge PIERREPONT—The appointment of Mr. GREEN as Deputy Controller does not put us in a position to restore the City credit.

Gov. HOFFMAN—Ah! that's another thing altogether. But to continue, it seems to me that after giving such attention to the subject as you have, you might be prepared to suggest something specific.

Then turning to Judge PIERREPONT, and looking at him fixedly, he said:

Do you wish to stand upon the record as asking me to take the military forces of the State, seize the Government, and frame a new one?

Judge PIERREPONT—The address embodies the position that we wish to take. It has been read by all, and carefully considered, and it fairly represents our views.

Gov. HOFFMAN—I will carefully consider it in conjunction with the Attorney-General.

Judge PIERREPONT—As to any specific suggestions, we did not think it necessary to offer any. It was not fitting that we should point out the exact steps that should be taken, legal or otherwise, but only to make the representations which have been made. Of course, as both you and the Attorney-General reside here, it was not to be expected that you should be cognizant of matters that had not been brought before you. It has been our mission to call your attention to them.

Gov. HOFFMAN—Now that you have, I will carefully examine the case and consult the Attorney-General with reference to them. With regard to one point, I will state that I think there is some misunderstanding about the power of a Governor. The clause which Gov. SALOMON has cited to see that the laws are faithfully observed can scarcely be interpreted in the way he mentions. In the first place there is the charter, which expressly takes away that power of removal from me. So to execute well and faithfully the laws of the State, the Governor would have to begin by violating one of them. In the second place that clause does not even in a general way cover removals from office. I would remind him of the case of ANDREW JOHNSON. He undertook to remove his Secretary of War in obedience to his ideas of faithful execution of the laws of the country, although the Senate had taken the power from him. That attempt formed article No. 1 of the impeachment.

Judge PIERREPONT—Let me remind you, Sir, that nowhere in this address have we said anything about removal from office. We have prayed you to use your power by suspending them.

Gov. HOFFMAN—Well, but if they were suspended, who would perform their duties?

Judge PIERREPONT—Those who would perform them if they were incapacitated by sickness. We carefully provided against running our heads against the obstacle you speak of, which we saw and have thus provided for. The plan of suspension has already been tested in the instance of two Assistant Treasurers who were suspended during investigation of their conduct. One was subsequently removed, and one restored. And I will say that anything which may have been said in conversation openly and freely does not contravene the views we have embodied in the address. We desire that these officials may be suspended in whatever way may seem good to you; their removal is a matter we have not considered.

Gov. HOFFMAN (evidently taken aback)—Ah, hem, that's a view I must confess I have not taken.

Gov. SOLOMON—I wish to explain something that it seems has not been sufficiently understood. When I spoke of riot and bloodshed and putting the City under martial law, I used it as an illustration.

Gov. HOFFMAN—In case of such a state of things, I'll take care of it. But I'll wait till it arrives. I am opposed to the use of military power except in time of war or to preserve peace in case of a riot. I do not believe in the Executive taking the place of the Courts. As to the other point, I shall certainly advise the Attorney-General to take as his adviser Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, and to give you all the assistance that lies in his power. If I have any power other than these two I will certainly exercise it in your behalf, if you will point out to me how I can do it.

Judge PIERREPONT—We believe that there is power enough in the Executive to prevent these men from ruling the City for their own ends, either by asking the Courts to suspend them in your own name, or by some other way. And none of our common-sense citizens will doubt this.

W. C. BARRETT—Suppose evidence were placed before you that the elective franchise is to be tampered with, and that the Police will assist in this fraud, would you not interfere to prevent it?

Gov. HOFFMAN—It will be time enough when I do see it. I have heard something about this. I have made inquiries and am led to believe that there is nothing in it except idle rumor.

W. C. BARRETT—Let me tell you that the Captains of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards are to be removed, and their places filled by Sergeants who have boasted what they will do for Tammany. Sergt. LOOMEY, of the Eighteenth Ward, especially, has threatened what he is going to do to secure the election of BRADLEY for Senator, and I can assure you, if something is not done, there will be bloodshed in my district on election day.

Gov. HOFFMAN—Oh, no there won't, Mr. BARRETT; at least no more than the usual election rows. Public opinion has pronounced very freely against these men, and I do not think they will dare to place themselves in opposition to it.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Let me here say that I had made up my mind, before the arrival of the Committee, to give every possible assistance to the people to protect their rights; and I had also resolved to sanction every suit which CHAS. O'CONOR shall approve. As far as my office is concerned, I will permit any such which he indorses. Let that be clearly understood.

Gov. HOFFMAN—And I hope that you will then make to me suggestions more specific than those in the address, either through Mr. O'CONOR or the Attorney-General.

W. C. BARRETT—Are we to retain Mr. O'CONOR?

Gov. HOFFMAN—I think not. It is better that the State should retain him, and I make no doubt the Legislature will approve such an appropriation.

Judge PIERREPONT—Will the Attorney-General communicate with Mr. O'CONOR and inform him?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—O, certainly. I will write a letter to him, authorizing him to commence such suits as he may think fit, for the prosecution of the men concerned in these frauds, and I will give you the letter to take with you. You can then hand it to him yourselves.

Mr. STERRING then made some highly-important statements respecting the monetary embarrassments caused by the City's lack of credit, the stoppage of important negotiations and the reluctance of citizens to pay taxes. He spoke eloquently and clearly, and wound up by requesting that what was to be done should be done quickly.

The Committee then had a happy dinner at Congress Hall. While they were discussing the dessert a clerk arrived with the letter from the Attorney-General for CHARLES O'CONOR. Judge PIERREPONT read it aloud. It was as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1871. }

Hon. Chas. O'Conor:

DEAR SIR: A committee of citizens of New-York City called, today, upon the Governor to ask, among other things, the exercise of such official power as the Attorney-General may possess to prosecute for the frauds recently brought to light in the City of New-York.

The Governor is desirous as I am that every facility should be offered to make such prosecutions thorough and effective.

With this view, I respectfully request that you act as counsel in such prosecutions, and I empower you to institute in my name or office any suit or proceeding which, as such counsel, you shall approve.

Respectfully yours,
MARSHALL B. CHAMPLIN,
Attorney-General.

There was a little subdued applause when the Judge concluded the reading, and in the discussion also has followed it was clear that the Committee considered this letter and the Governor's promise to do all he legally could to bring the wrong-doers to justice, and to recover the squandered money, exceedingly satisfactory. Coming home in the cars the wording of the letter was carefully weighed, and afforded still more satisfaction, for it is not only most comprehensive, but it is evidently written with a hearty desire that it may accomplish the required end. It seems as if the end was indeed drawing near.

GEN. GRANT IN MAINE.

Journey of the President From Boston to Bangor.

An Enthusiastic Reception all Along the Route —A Speech from the President—Preparations for the International Railway Jubilee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 17.—This city is to-night entertaining one of the most distinguished companies that has ever been gathered together in Maine, and is crowded as it has never been before. President GRANT is the most conspicuous of the guests, and only a little less prominent are a host of representative men, not alone of this country, but of Canada. The former includes Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Secretary of War Belknap, Postmaster-General Cresswell, Gens. Porter, Babcock and Ingalls of the President's personal staff; United States Senators Sawyer of South Carolina, Cattell of New-Jersey, Buckingham of Connecticut, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Hamlin of Maine; Congressmen Lynch and Peters, of Maine; Speaker Blaine; Ex-Govs. Stearns and Goodwin of New-Hampshire, and Dennison of Ohio; Gov. Perham and Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine; Speaker Jewell and Hon. Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts; Gens. Cunningham, Underwood, Bates, representing Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Commodore Pennock, and a delegation from the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Among the Canadians are Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada; Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, of his staff; Hon. O. Tupper, President of the Canadian Council; Hon. T. T. Ely, Minister of Customs; and J. S. McDonald, Attorney-General of Ontario. With these, are a large number of prominent railroad men from the Eastern and a few of the more distant States.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP FROM BOSTON.

The Presidential party, including the prominent Government officials and other dignitaries who participated in the Boston celebration of Monday, came down from that city in a special train of drawing-room cars especially arranged for their comfort, and most tastefully decorated in their honor. The trip was made in about eleven hours, and was marked by many pleasant incidents. Brief stops were made at some of the principal places along the line, at each of which dense crowds of people welcomed the President, and proved by the hearty cheers they gave him, and the exhilarating enthusiasm they invariably displayed, that President GRANT is as much their idol today as ever. The President said but little, as is his custom; but, standing on the platform of his car as long as the train remained stationary, he submitted good-naturedly to the hand-shaking torture which the American people think it necessary to inflict on those whom they would honor. The most extensive receptions were at Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland, Brunswick and Augusta. The speeches which the Mayors of these places delivered in presenting the President to the people were generally short and simple, but one of them, that of the Mayor of the former place, rather startled its hearers by an illusion to WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE as the illustrious predecessors of the President. As the train approached the several stopping-places salutes were fired, the public bells rung out a joyous peal, and local bands "toted" away at the one tune, "Hail to the Chief." The President's most elaborate speech was that delivered at Augusta, which place he visited during his triumphal jaunt through New-England and a portion of Canada at the close of the war. He said:

"My friends, I had a very pleasant reception on my visit to your State and city six years ago, which I have never forgotten. I was convinced by the memory of the reception I then received that I should have an equally pleasant reception on the present occasion, and I am not disappointed. I thank you for your kindness, and hope to meet you again."

At this place several old men, who had traveled fifty miles and more to see the President, trampled through the crowds, and insisted on lingering over the hand-shaking operation, and telling him of their reminiscences of "Old Hickory."

THE FESTIVITIES TO-NIGHT.

The reception here was amply immense. The whole place was most thoroughly and brilliantly illuminated, and the wide streets were spanned by lines of tri-colored Chinese lanterns, and adorned by numerous elaborately arranged and illuminated arches. The Presidential party and the distinguished gentlemen who had joined it were escorted through the principal streets of the city by a large procession of torch-bearers and the leading military organizations of the State, while salutes were firing from a gun which has a history, and all Bangor, crowding on the walks, was perpetually cheering. By a most circuitous route the Bangor House was reached, when the President and his followers were allowed to rest in the apartments which have been provided for them. Later in the evening the President was entertained at a supper with several of the other prominent visitors by Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN. He dined, as did all others on the special train, agreeably and comfortably in the palace-cars, while they were running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

President GRANT and his party came to Bangor, as the readers of the TIMES are aware, to join the people of Maine in celebrating the opening of the European and North American Railway. This is an enterprise of national importance. It connects Halifax and some of the most valuable portions of the Provinces by rail with Bangor, and consequently with Boston and New-York, and the great railway centres of the country, and is expected, when in proper running order, to be the means of reducing the time of passage between London and New-York to six or seven days. The road runs from Bangor to Vanceborough, a distance of 114 miles. Here it crosses the St. Croix River, the boundary line between Maine and New-Brunswick, and proceeds to St. John, ninety-one miles. Thence it runs to a point called Painsec Junction, a distance of ninety-six miles; there connects with the Intercolonial Railroad, and proceeds to Truro, 112 miles, and from there goes direct to Halifax, sixty-one miles. The entire distance from Bangor to Halifax is 473 miles. The section between St. John and Painsec Junction was built by the New-Brunswick Government, and that between Truro and Halifax by the Government of Nova Scotia. The line cannot be called completely finished, as a gap remains unlaid in Nova Scotia seventy-five miles in length, between Amherst and Truro. This is expected to be finished by July of next year. The history of the development of the enterprise is the history of all like great undertakings. It was conceived many years ago, and ever since 1848 its projectors have been striving to establish it. To the late JOHN R. POOR, the railroad king of Maine, is conceded the origin of the great project, and to his persistent efforts, joined with those of several prominent and far-seeing Maine and New-England men, and a few railroad men of other sections, its final success is due. The present President is Mr. GEORGE K. JEWETT, one of its earliest friends, and one of the most energetic of railroad men. It has received aid from Congress, and the States of Maine and New-Hampshire, and may be considered as opening under the most flattering and favored auspices. Portions of the road are now in operation. The entire cost of construction and equipment thus far is $4,445,000. When in full operation it is intended to make the journey between Halifax and New-York a trip of thirty hours.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the opening of the road begins properly to-morrow with a grand procession and varied festivities. On the day following the President and others will take a ride over the road to Vanceborough, and some will go through to St. John.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Civil Service Commissioners—The Supreme Court Opinions on the Legal-Tender Act—An Order Against Petit Larceny.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The meeting of the Civil Service Commission today was attended by all the Commissioners except Messrs. MERDILL and CATTELL. It is expected that the labors imposed on Mr. MERDILL by the Chicago fire will prevent him from giving a great deal of attention to the work of the commission. No progress toward any result was made in the meeting today. It is felt to be an unfavorable time to put in motion machinery of very radical reform, owing to the nearness of the meeting of Congress, when political influence will be brought to bear with its greatest force. But the Board has the purpose of now remaining in session till some plan or system of reform is agreed upon to be recommended to the President.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary FISH has engaged rooms at the Arlington Hotel for the approaching season.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

Which of the Justices of the Supreme Court will deliver the opinions of the majority and minority on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender law has not yet been intimated, the assignment of this labor was made before adjournment last Spring, and has not been divulged; but it is surmised that the opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the law will be delivered by Justice DAVIS, and the dissenting opinion by Chief-Justice CHASE. It is expected they will be given a week from next Monday.

A MODEL BOARD.

The Board of Public Works of Washington is a body which ought to be transplanted to New-York to supplant "Boss" TWEED and his harpies. Having a suspicion that certain contractors for material were in the habit of propitiating some of their employes by little considerations, they yesterday passed an order prohibiting any person in the employ of the Board from receiving, directly or indirectly, under pain of instant dismissal, any gratuity, commission, present or bribe from any person furnishing material to the Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"MARITANA" AT THE ACADEMY.

WALLACE'S "Maritana" had able interpretation last night at the Academy. Rich in melody as it is, and garnished with instrumentation that has hardly been too much admired, this opera under favorable circumstances is sure to please, and last night youthfully illustrated the fact. Mme. VAN ZANDT both sang and acted *Maritana* remarkably well. She was on happy terms with the audience early in the first act, and gained upon them steadily to the close. In excellent voice, full of spirit, and with an intelligent feeling for the histrionic exigencies of her task, the lady supplied an embodiment better even than was expected at her hands. The charmingly written second act was given with much point and vivacity. Mrs. SEGUIN as *Lazarillo* won a deserved encore in the effective opening aria; a compliment likewise paid to Mr. CASTLE (*Don Cæsar*) in "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," and to Mr. CAMPBELL (*Don José*) in "In Happy Moments." The latter gentleman was at his best, and employed his fine organ with judicious delicacy and agreeable feeling. It is fortunately becoming a matter of course to say of this opera troupe that the chorus and orchestra were decidedly good. We may add that the dresses and scenery were likewise creditable. The house was less full than we should have liked to see it, but really the measure of success so justly achieved by the company has been such that it might well bear up under far more unmistakably ill fortune. For to-night "Lucrezia Borgia" is announced, and for Friday "Don Giovanni." It having been found impossible to prepare the "Marriage of Figaro" in season for that evening. The performance of "Il Trovatore" on Saturday, when Mme. PARREA-ROSA and HERR WACHTEL sing together, bids fair to attract one of the largest crowds ever seen in the Academy; and, as the profits of the occasion are to go the sufferers of Chicago, we earnestly hope such may be the case.

THE MOULTON CONCERTS.

An audience quite equal in size, quality, and appreciativeness to that gathered on the occasion of the debut of Mrs. MOULTON, was assembled last evening, at Steinway Hall, where the lady's second concert was given. In a fresh selection of compositions, Mrs. MOULTON'S unsurpassably facile and elegant execution, strengthened by the gifts and the varied attainments splendidly displayed by the previous evening's entertainment, and written of, yesterday, in this place, wrought an impression pleasantly evinced by repeated outbursts of applause. There were encores for every piece, and Mrs. MOULTON was four times upon the bill. She was heard, as the announcements read, in "Ma mère était bohémienne," an air by VICTOR MASSE, altogether too *manieré* to deserve a place on a concert programme; in "Una voce poco fa;" in the duo from "Don Pasquale," and in "Caro nome" from "Rigoletto." In response to recalls, she sang a quaint Bohemian melody and a song by her husband, "Beware," to which the composer supplied the accompaniment. It is impossible, we say, summing up the results, to imagine more finished vocal work than Mrs. MOULTON'S, and her technique is coexistent with a taste refined in a degree not one artist out of a thousand attains to. Aside from the rare opportunities of enjoying a performance upon which praise of an enthusiastic a kind can be frankly bestowed, the MOULTON concerts have been made attractive in every respect. No finer exhibition of a violinist's talent has been offered in our recollection than that which Signor SARASATE has given Monday and Tuesday of this week. For volume and beauty of tone, for a command of the keyboard, shown by wholly legitimate devices and effects as satisfying as they are exceptional, and for vigor and fire of delivery, Signor SARASATE'S violin-playing—that of a young artist, too, it should be noted—is not to be rivaled. Signor SARASATE'S writings, we are bound to declare, are not on a plane with his merits as an executant. If his bow is as eloquent as it is tender, impassioned and brilliant, the unsymmetrical potpourris he interprets are not suited to assert a power especially characteristic of M. VIEUXTEMPS' noble style. The best points of Signor SARASATE'S productions are the passages in harmonics; in his arrangement of tunes from "Martha," a long succession of these was sounded with an accuracy of touch sending forth tones of marvelous quality. The other artists, with Mrs. MOULTON last night, were Signori LEONI and RONCONI, and Miss PALMER, each and all of whom contributed to the entertainment with credit to themselves and gratification to the public. A full orchestra was also at hand, under the leadership of Signor CARLO BOSONI, whose skill and experience were proven by the orchestral accompaniments which supported the voices and colored the music in a manner worthy of so eminent a maestro. The same singers, with Signor SARASATE, take part in Mrs. MOULTON'S next concert, to occur on Friday.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. DOLBY'S artists sing at Steinway Hall this evening, in aid of the sufferers in Chicago. To-night's concert will be the last opportunity but one of applauding Mr. SANTLEY, one of the greatest singers in the world, and the remainder of Mr. DOLBY'S company; so alluring an appeal in behalf of charity has not yet been made. A special matinée entertainment occurs at Niblo's today. A varied performance will take place, and Mr. JAMES M. WHITE will be heard at the piano for the first time this season.

THE SCHOONER HORTON.

Excitement at Gloucester, Mass.—Coast Gun-Boats on the Lookout for the British Intruder.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17.—The United States steamer *Fortune* arrived in the bay last night and spoke about twenty-five fishing vessels. It is heard nothing of the British cruisers or of the schooner *Horton*. The report of the presence of a Canadian cutter in our waters is not confirmed by our pilots or by any vessel arriving from the fishing grounds, and the only foundation for the report arises from the fact that a vessel was seen from the shore answering to the description of a blockade runner. The excitement in Gloucester is tening down, although the arrival of the schooner *Horton* is looked for with feverish excitement. The general sentiment is that no British armed vessel has been seen off the Cape, although the revenue officers are still confident that the rumors were well founded. If such a vessel was here she has retired from the vicinity, as no one pretends to have seen her since Monday morning. Many believed the reported cruiser to have been a United States steamer with a supply of oil for the light station, which would account for her being in locations where such a craft was reported to have been seen. Three or four armed tug-boats are cruising to find the *Horton* and protect her if necessary. The *Leyden*, under command of Capt. BELKNAP, with thirty marines from the *Ohio*, and armed with two twelve-pound howitzers, came down from the Navy-yard this afternoon, and relieved the *Fortune*, which will go direct to Norfolk. Nothing has been heard on the shore from the *Horton*, and there are many speculations as to the course she will take. Some say that it is not probable that she will come directly to Gloucester, but that she will make for some southerly port. Some say she will be likely to come in under cover of the night, and others think that she will not hesitate to return boldly, and as soon as possible, and that she must have been delayed for want of wind. But there is nothing to base judgment upon in regard to her movements. She may be in to-night or not be heard from for a week.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Committee of Seventy.

At the meeting of the above Committee, last evening, Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER presided, in the absence of the Chairman, Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS, who was at Albany having a conference with Gov. HOFFMAN. ROSWELL D. HATCH, Esq., the Secretary, read some reports of great satisfaction to the Committee, after which, on motion of Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, the counsel to the Committee were instructed to take cognizance of the case of a challenger employed by the Committee, who was ejected yesterday from the polling-place of the Fifteenth District of the Ninth Ward, and to take action on all similar cases that may be brought to their notice.

The Committee appointed to confer with Gov. HOFFMAN arrived forward in the course of the meeting, and through their Chairman, Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, announced that CHARLES O'CONOR had been authorized by the Attorney-General to represent him in any action that the Citizens' Committee may choose to bring against the officers who permitted to participated in the great frauds upon the City.

Democratic Reform Primary Elections.

The Democratic Reform Primary Elections were held last evening in the various Wards. Although the meeting places were in the most instances crowded, everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner, except in the Twentieth Ward, where a gang of Tammany roughs attempted to stuff the ballot-box. The fraud was discovered in time to frustrate the designs of the Tammany sympathizers. On being discovered at their dishonest game they raised a terrific howl, and a row generally seemed imminent, but was prevented by the timely appearance of the Police. In the Third Ward there was no election.

Conference Between the Reform and the Ledwith Democracy.

Yesterday a conference took place at Judge LEDWITH'S office, in Nassau-street, between delegates of the Reform Democracy and those of the Regular (Ledwith) Democracy, the object being, if possible, to so harmonize matters that both parties should not put nominees in the field. The Reform Democracy have already announced the names of their nominations. The meeting yesterday was attended by nearly fifty delegates. Those of the Regular Democracy were not, however, empowered to act finally in the matters at issue, so that no definite result was arrived at.

Mayor Hall to Appear Before the Grand Jury.

The formal examination of Mayor HALL before the Grand Jury is announced to take place on the 20th inst. The subpœnas in the case were issued yesterday to HENRY F. SPAULDING, of No. 80 Worth-street, and others.

Political Brevities.

Hon. E. M. MADDOX was yesterday nominated by acclamation for Senator by the Republican Convention for the Tenth District, consisting of Orange and Sullivan Counties.

An association of the independent voters of the Eighth and Ninth Wards met last evening at No. 9 Abingdon-square. Addresses were made urging the necessity of reform and earnest efforts to overthrow the Tammany Ring.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 111 Seventh-avenue. Addresses were delivered in favor of union and organization, and reports were read from similar associations, promising co-operation.

MEXICO.

Election of President Juarez by Congress—Everything Quiet.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived, bringing late dates from the Mexican capital.

JUAREZ had been re-elected President of the Republic by Congress, receiving 108 votes—all that were cast. The opposition abstained from voting.

Everything was quiet in the City of Mexico.

The telegraph wires between the capital and Matamoras had been cut by TREVINO.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Monday night a little, but very generally along the Atlantic coast and on the lower lakes. The pressure has increased, and the temperature has fallen, from Lake Superior to Missouri. An area of cloudy weather with an occasional very light local rain has spread from Minnesota to the lower lakes and Pennsylvania, but clear weather now prevails throughout the Mississippi Valley and partially cloudy weather in the Atlantic States. The area of cloudy weather in Texas and Louisiana has slowly moved southward, with north winds. Light winds from the north and northwest prevail at all stations except on the lower lakes, where south-west winds are reported.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Wednesday from the South and Middle Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi with clear weather and light north-westerly winds. Cloudy weather will probably continue for a short time on the lower lakes and in New-England, clearing away in the course of the day.

THE KUKLUX.

Proclamation of Martial Law in South Carolina.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Several Counties.

The Kuklux Bands Ordered to Disperse Peaceably.

All Arms, Ammunition, and Disguises to be Given Up.

SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Certain Counties of the State by the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The proclamation of martial law was issued today, and will be published to-morrow morning. It follows the proclamation of warning, issued last week, as a natural and legal sequence of the failure of the Kuklux Klans to disperse, according to the commands of the warning. The leaders of the Kuklux will now find out without further delay what the warning means, and to what extent the Government is posted regarding their operations. Arrests by the hundred will be made in the designated country within a week, and the public will be still further astonished at the extent and character of this organization. The following is the proclamation:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, anno domino one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States whenever in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and to oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States or their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by any violence either to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of the said State, and of the United States within said State, or any branch thereof, or to prevent or hinder the execution of said laws, or to seriously obstruct the due course of justice therein; and

Whereas, such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid, are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States, and

Whereas, By said act of Congress, it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first by proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably, and

Whereas

CITY REFORM.

The Forthcoming Developments From the Citizens' Committee.

A Decision on the Motion in the Ingersoll Case —The Wages of the Laborers— Collection of Taxes.

The Forthcoming Report of the Committee of Sixteen.

Mr. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, of the Committee of Sixteen, has called upon the Chairman of the Committee on Printing and Stationery to report immediately. The report of the Court-house Committee was completed yesterday, and it is Mr. BOOTH's desire to submit the results of the whole work at the next meeting of the Joint Committee, which will be called in a few days.

"I can't allow the publication of any of the details at present," remarked Mr. BOOTH, in conversation with a friend, in the presence of a TIMES reporter, yesterday morning. "I prefer saying nothing about the matter now. When all is finished, and we have presented our reports, then the public must judge of the measures they contain. Some people have said," he continued, "that the Committees were idle, would accomplish nothing, and never would be able to surmount the obstacles that would face them at every turn. Well, the public must soon judge of that too. We have unquestionably met with serious difficulties, and I would be glad, indeed, if we had failed in our efforts to ferret out frauds and crimes. But we have succeeded to our sorrow, and have found them piled"—here he checked himself. "I won't say anything more about it, and our reports will tell the story better than I can."

"Have you discovered anything," inquired his friend, "implicating Mr. TWEED? That would be the greatest public service you could render.

"Don't ask me," was the reply. "But wait."

The reports are voluminous, and comprehend the operations of the Ring for years back. They attack the very root of that upas tree whose branches, extending through every department of our City Government, have poisoned our institutions and our credit. "Successful" exclaimed one of the Committee, when interrogated by a TIMES reporter. "Successful; yes, we have tracked them to their very dens, and found them with the money."

The Tammany leaders are now actively employed in preparations for the coming election. It is their only hope. They don't know how far their relentless pursuers have penetrated their strongholds and dragged the evidence of their villainy to light, and they still cling to their time-honored custom of binding the people while they strengthen their power. But the coming reports of the small army of honest men who have waged a warfare of hatred against them, will sweep away the last straw and leave them without a hope or a chance of rescue. Before this week has closed the reports will be published, and the history of the Government of New-York for the last few years will be spread before the wondering eyes of our people. They will know then who and what their "rulers" are and have been. They will see when and how they have been robbed, not by the highwayman, who gives his victim the poor satisfaction of handing over his money, but by the sneak thief, who steals while strong men sleep.

All this, it is said, the reports will show, and their presentation will be eagerly watched for by all. To the gentlemen constituting these Committees too much praise cannot be rendered. They have labored assiduously and conscientiously in the interests of honesty, and have already touched the match that will lay the old Crussty in ashes.

The Payment of Taxes.

The sum of $234,314 90 was received on account of personal taxes yesterday, making a total from this source up to this date of $1,583,165. The books for taxes on real estate will probably be opened this morning.

Laborers After Their Wages.

The delegation of lamp-post painters employed by the Department of Public Works, waited on Mr. GREEN again yesterday, and stated that their families are actually suffering for want of the necessaries of life. There are about ten weeks pay due them, at the rate of $2 per day. They said they understood that Mr. GREEN had recently borrowed money to pay the pipemen of the Department of Public Works, but in this it seems, they were mistaken, as the money for the pipe-men was advanced by the Tenth National Bank to the men themselves, and not to the Finance Department. So long as the injunction continues in force against the Department of Public Works, Mr. GREEN is powerless to settle any of claims against it, except on his own personal responsibility.

Suggestion to be Examined—Decision on the Question by Judge Ingraham—The Order for His Examination Granted.

As was anticipated, Judge INGRAHAM yesterday rendered his decision sustaining the order for the examination of INGERSOLL, the great Corporation chair-maker, as the suit of Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, on behalf of the citizens. The audience of citizens present was unusually large, and marked by eminent respectability. They were disappointed, however, for the present, in hearing the disclosures which INGERSOLL can make.

Judge INGRAHAM inquired if the counsel in the case of HAVEMEYER were in the Court, to which both Mr. PECKHAM and Judge BARRETT, on behalf of plaintiff, and Mr. ROOT on the part of defendant, responded "Yes." Mr. ROOT, addressing the Court, said there had been an understanding with the opposing counsel that if Mr. STOUGHTON could not be present the case would stand over until Friday.

Ex-Judge BARRETT did not understand that there had been such an arrangement made.

Judge INGRAHAM—With whom was the arrangement made?

Ex-Judge BARRETT—It was made with me.

Judge INGRAHAM—What was the nature of the agreement?

Ex-Judge BARRETT—It was, that in the event of Mr. INGERSOLL's examination being ordered by the Court, and Mr. STOUGHTON's absence at the wedding of his niece, and if Ex-Judge FULLERTON should say on his word that he could not safely proceed with the examination without the presence of Mr. STOUGHTON, then the case might stand over until Thursday.

Judge INGRAHAM—Where is Mr. FULLERTON?

Mr. ROOT—He is trying a cause in the Superior Court.

Judge INGRAHAM said, it was not of very great importance any way, and stated in general terms the substance of his decision, of which the following is a full copy:

In the case of FOLEY vs. The Mayor, &c., Justice BARNARD decided that the plaintiff had a standing in Court and could maintain the action as a tax-payer in behalf of himself and other who should come in as plaintiffs, but did not decide the question as to the constitutionality of the section 3 of the act of 1857, chapter 446. I concur with him that such a question should not be adjudged upon a motion similar to the present. Nor should it ever be done on ordinary motions, affecting questions of practice, as it has been several years by the Court. It is more formal matter to test the invalidity of the act, by demurrer or answer. The decision made by Justice SUTHERLAND in the case of PULLMAN is at variance with decisions of other Judges on similar questions, and there could not be a decision of the General Term as to examination after judgment, on the subject now in issue, and, I shall, therefore, on that point follow the ruling in the case of FOLEY, as more directly in point than any other in this Court, and shall not pass upon the constitutional question on which motion is made. Later decisions of the Court of Appeals have left this question to be doubtful whether it is proper on a motion to examine a party defendant before trial, whether the plaintiff can or cannot make out a good cause of action before the complaint is served, to ascertain in short, upon what grounds an action is based. The examination of a party defendant by way of discovery that plaintiff must fail in his action because he is unable to prove the negligence of the defendants or any of them, to succeed, for the alleged frauds may be a good defense on demurrer or answer. Such questions, I think, so or not cannot be tried on affidavits. The only question properly to be inquired into on this motion is a broad question of practice, as to depriving the defendant of section 391 and 392 of the Code, and the twenty-first rule of the Court. Sections 391 and 392 relate to entirely different subjects, and cannot be united together for the purpose of aiding proceedings under either. Section 391 is intended to provide for the discovery of books or papers in the possession of the opposite party, and section 391 is intended to prescribe the mode of examining a party. The latter is the only section specially referred to by the General Term of this district in the case of HAMMOND, (60 Barb., 271,) that such examination could only be had after issue joined in the case, and that decision would control this application, unless the provisions of the twenty-first rule should be construed as altering the practice in this respect. This rule prescribes what the affidavit on which the examination is applied for should contain. In case a discovery is sought to prepare his complaint or answer, it must disclose the nature of the discovery, and how it is material therefor, and in like manner if the object is to prove the case after issue, it is apparent from the provisions of this rule that the Judges in framing it contemplated both the same and similar practice as that under section 391. The right of an examination to frame a pleading, or to prove the case. The right to examine a party for either purpose must therefore be conceded to be inherent in the Court, and section 391 was passed by the provisions, as it was made long after the decision in 18 Barb. was promulgated. The only remaining question is whether the Judges in convention had the power to examine a party, which would be in conflict with the previous decisions of the Courts. The authority for this Convention is contained in the act relating to the Supreme Court, (Sess. Laws 1870, pas. 947, ch. 324,) which provides for the examination of parties before trial, it became a matter of practice to regulate the time and mode of examination. The rules under consideration were framed for that purpose, and are binding on the Courts. The application to examine the defendant must, therefore, be granted. As the questions are now, and scope of them, are proper for the defendant to answer, the motion to set aside the General Term will be held in a short time, if the defendant wishes to appeal from the order, a stay of proceedings may be had, provided no appeals in session to have the case heard at General Term.

The examination of the defendant is ordered, and the motion to vacate the order, therefore, is denied.

Judge INGRAHAM having added that he had concluded to grant the defendant a stay of proceedings, provided an appeal would be taken and notice for the next General Term, to open on the first Monday of next month. There were grave constitutional questions involved in the case, he said, which seemed to him proper that it should be heard at General Term, provided defendant complied with the condition of having it noticed for the ensuing term.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—Won't your Honor hear argument on the question of granting a stay?

Judge INGRAHAM—No; I have already decided that point, provided they comply with the conditions I have imposed.

Mr. ROOT—Our compliance with the conditions which the Court has imposed will necessarily depend on the promptness with which the other side enter their order.

Mr. PECKHAM—What is the nature of the order to be entered?

Judge INGRAHAM—You will enter an order on behalf of plaintiff, directing the examination to proceed, and on behalf of defendant an order denying his motion to vacate the order of examination.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—In that event, your Honor, some disposition will have to be made of the examination. I suppose it should be adjourned over to a future fixed day.

Judge INGRAHAM—It can stand over until Monday next. That will afford time to enter the necessary orders and notice the appeal.

Mr. PECKHAM—We shall enter our order today. Does your Honor say Monday at 11?

Judge INGRAHAM—Monday at 11.

The parties on both sides, with their counsel and an interested crowd, then retired from the Court.

Where is This Interpreter?

Yesterday in the Superior Court Chief-Justice BARBOUR was trying the case of COHEN vs. O'BRIEN, when suddenly the proceedings came to a pause from the need of an interpreter for a German witness who was totally ignorant of the English language. Counsel for the plaintiff inquired of the Judge if there was not an officer in the pay of this Court whose business it was to be in attendance for this work. The Judge looked knowingly at the lawyer, and then said, with his accustomed deliberation and gravity of speech: "I have understood, my brother, from the pay-rolls published in the TIMES that there is such an officer, but I have never seen him in this Court." The remark created considerable merriment among those who were present.

Another Receiver.

The Tammany General Committee has lost another of its well-known adherents, in the person of Judge TRACY, who says that he can no longer endure the odium of being a follower of WM. M. TWEED. His resignation was very reluctantly accepted, and the matter has been kept very quiet.

Tweed's Creditors After Him.

A number of the creditors of WM. M. TWEED, who suffered from his failure in the year 1867, have placed their accounts in the hands of a lawyer in this City, with instructions to prosecute at once. They have read of the diamonds that glitter on the shoes of the Boss' family, and now they want them. There will probably be fun when the case comes into Court.

BROOKLYN'S ILLICIT WHISKY.

Raid Upon the Distillers Yesterday Morning—Thirteen Stills and 5,000 Barrels of Whisky Captured.

One of the most successful raids ever made upon the illicit whisky dealers of Brooklyn took place yesterday morning, under the leadership of United States Assessor Gen. JOURDAN. So skillfully were matters conducted that until the hour had arrived for starting, 3 o'clock A. M., not an attache of the office knew anything of the plans of the chief. Hitherto it has been customary to apprise them of what was intended, and as a consequence the illicit whisky men were promptly informed of the intended descent.

The points of rendezvous on the present occasion were South, Wall-street, Fulton and Bridge-street Ferries. Thither at the hour named, the revenue force repaired in small sections, and from these places were conveyed by steamer to South Ferry, New-York, where they were found by Collector DUDCHER. From this point they were to have been carried to Bedloe's Island, but the United States steamer *Catalpa*, for some reason, she did not put in an appearance, and, after waiting for three hours, application had to be made for the Custom-house tug to do the work. In this vessel all were conveyed to the island, where they were joined by five companies of the First United States Artillery, and the Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry, the entire force being under the command of Gen. HODGE, of Fort Hamilton. From this point to the scene of operations mentioning the notorious Fifth Ward of Brooklyn—the force was speedily transported by the steamers *Smith and Florence*. A landing was effected at the foot of Gold-street, and in less time than it takes to tell it the entire district was surrounded by the military, and the Assessors were ordered to the front, making entrance. Detachments of the soldiers were placed at the corners of Marshall, John, Plymouth, Water, Front, York and Prospect streets, while patrols were stationed all along the water front. Nothing could have been more successful. The denizens of the place were completely taken by surprise, not a single attempt at riot in any shape was made, which, considering the character of the locality, is something almost unprecedented, and so completely did the guards perform their duty that, until the work was practically accomplished, not a soul outside of the district knew what was going on. Inquests and curses were for the time forbidden. Stills were seized in the following places, owned by the men named: Corner of Gold and John streets, owned by JAMES DUFFEY; John, near Gold, owned by JAMES WHITEFORD; in the same vicinity, F. DUNJON; on John, between Hudson-avenue and Little streets, JAS. PERRY; in Little, opposite John, JOHN D. CASSEY; in the rear of the same place, P. BRENNAN; on Plymouth, near Little, a large still of 500 gallons owned by HUGHES & MULLADY; in same vicinity, in rear of tenement-house, owner unknown; on Plymouth, between Hudson-avenue and Gold-street, SAMUEL HUGHES. At this place, beside the still, nearly 100 barrels of whisky were captured, as were fourteen rectifying tubs, two fine horses and two wagons, that had been used for transporting the liquor to market. Another large still was seized in the vicinity of Marshall-street and Hudson-avenue. The final and crowning capture of all, however, was Scott's rectifying establishment on York-street, where, in addition to the still and the other machinery—all in motion—used in the nefarious trade, were 3,000 gallons of whisky.

With but one exception, a piece in McLean's alley, the whole fourteen places visited were found in full operation, and the stills, casks and everything else except the men, were captured.

At 8 o'clock in the morning a large force of laboring men were sent from the Navy-yard to remove the spoils, and what they could not remove they destroyed. Mash-tubs were carried in by the dozen, wooden shanties were converted into kindling-wood in no time, and half-formed whisky was turned in torrents into the surrounding gutters. Altogether thirteen stills and 5,000 barrels of whisky were carried off in triumph by the invaders, and a total loss inflicted upon the distillers of not less than $75,000. At 6 P. M. the raid was at an end, and the property seized was safely deposited in the navy-yard.

At the previous raid made on this locality, one of the Assistant Assessors, CLINTON GILBERT, was killed, and another was severely wounded. The present is the only raid made upon these people during the last two years that has not been accompanied by riot and open resistance.

HOMICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Mate of the Ship Nightingale Killed by One of the Sailors—Letter From the Vice-Consul at Rio Janeiro—The Prisoner Sent on to New-York for Trial.

The letter which we give below, addressed to the United States District-Attorney, will explain a tragedy which took place on board the ship *Nightingale*, during last July:

SEPT. 2, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to forward inclosed copies of depositions taken at this Consulate in regard to EDWARD HARNER, who is charged with having, on the high seas stabbed the chief officer, EMANUEL B. HUNT, of the ship *Nightingale*, of Boston, Capt. A. CUTLER, master. He appears from my investigation of the case that EDWARD HARNER acted in self-defense. The mate died from his wound on the 16th of July, 1871. EDWARD HARNER has been confined in the jail of the city by my order, and I send him now as a prisoner in the American corvette *Portsmouth*, which sails from this port for New-York on the 4th inst. He will be delivered to your for trial. I also send two witnesses, viz., ARTHUR BELLAMY and AUGUST BYRENG, who saw the fight, and are ready to testify in this case.

(Signed,) FRANCIS M. CORDERIO,
Vice-Consul.

Gen. CAFLIN, the United States Assistant District-Attorney, sent a Marshal and officers under his authority, on board the *Portsmouth*, and had the party seized and brought to this city yesterday, where the witnesses underwent a rigid examination, preparatory to being taken into Court, this morning. The prisoner was locked up over night under a close watch.

A representative of this paper had an interview with the prisoner yesterday afternoon, when he made the following frank statement:

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A. J. BYRENG and AUGUST BELLAN, the two witnesses, corroborate the prisoner's statement.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

Final Arrangements—List of Committees and Programme.

The preparations for the reception of the Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS are nearly completed, and promise to exceed all previous demonstrations of a like nature. The royal apartments in the Clarendon Hotel are nearly ready, and combine comfort and elegance, without ostentation. The fleet may be expected at any moment, in anticipation of which arrangements have been made to send a revenue cutter, with the Russian Minister and attachés, down to the offing to meet the fleet. Another steamer will follow, having on board the Reception Committee and the invited guests. Should the fleet arrive during the night, the reception ceremonies will probably occur during the next day. The vessels will temporarily anchor in the Lower Bay, and the landing will take place at the Battery.

The following are the Committees and the programme of arrangements:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Chairman; M. H. Grinnell, E. W. Stoughton, W. B. Duncan, I. McDowell, United States Army; E. D. Morgan; S. W. Gedon, United States Navy; D. T. Blodgett, J. Taylor Johnston, Geo. Ashmun, Alex. Shaler, A. Bierstadt, Henry Clews, S. J. Macy, S. L. M. Barlow, Lloyd Aspinwall, Howard Potter, Jas. E. Montgomery, R. L. Stuart, Henry Bergh, R. W. Howes, C. C. Dodge, R. W. Howes, Treasurer; James E. Montgomery, Secretary.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

1—*Bay Reception*—Subcommittee No. 1, on Reception Committee, Messrs. Montgomery, Macy and Dodge. Subcommittee No. 2, on Chartered Steamers, Messrs. Duncan, Johnston and Gen. Aspinwall. Subcommittee No. 3, on Press and Printing, Messrs. Bierstadt, Clews and Barlow. Subcommittee No. 4, on New-York Yacht Club, Messrs. Macy, Duncan and Blodgett. Subcommittee No. 5, on Ships in Port, Messrs. Grinnell, Potter and Howes. Subcommittee No. 6, on Excursion Steamers, Messrs. R. H. Aspinwall, Dodge and Montgomery. Subcommittee No. 7, on Government Vessels, Admiral Godon, Gen. McDowell and Mr. Howes. Subcommittee No. 8, on Music, Messrs. Bergh, Duncan and Gen. Shaler. Subcommittee No. 9, on Military Escort, Gen. Aspinwall, Messrs. Howes, Montgomery and Gen. Scaler. Subcommittee No. 10, on Badges and Decorations, Messrs. Stoughton, Bierstadt and Potter. Subcommittee No. 11, on Collation and Supper, Messrs. Bergh, Clews, Blodgett and Stuart. Subcommittee No. 12, on Invitations to Reception Steamer, Messrs. Grinnell, Stoughton and Montgomery.

2. *On Visits to Navy-yard and Public Institutions*—Messrs. Aspinwall, Admiral Godon, Gen. McDowell, Messrs. Stoughton, Potter and Bergh.

3. *On Breakfast at Jerome Park*—Messrs. Duncan, Stoughton, and Gen. Aspinwall.

4. *On Excursion up Hudson River and Visit to West Point*—Gen. McDowell, Messrs. Barlow and Stuart.

5. *On Fireworks*—Messrs. Macy, Dodge, Bierstadt, and Gen. Shaler.

6. *On Grand Reception or Ball*—Subcommittee No. 1, On Buildings, Messrs. Bergh, Johnston and Macy.

Subcommittee No. 2, on Decorations, Mr. Bierstadt and Admiral Godon. Subcommittee No. 3, on Reception Music, Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Stoughton, Morgan and Gen. McDowell. Subcommittee No. 4, on Floor, Messrs. Duncan and Montgomery. Subcommittee No. 5, on Flowers, Messrs. Barlow and Blodgett. Subcommittee No. 6, on Invitation, Messrs. Dodge and Howes. Subcommittee No. 7, on Press Printing and Badges, Messrs. Macy and Bierstadt. Subcommittee No. 8, on Police Regulations, Gen. Shaler and Messrs. Potter and Barlow. Subcommittee No. 9, on Finance, Messrs. Clews and Potter. Subcommittee No. 10, on Programme, Messrs. Stoughton, Bergh, McDowell and Bierstadt.

PROGRAMME.

First Day—Reception in harbor, and escort to Hotel Clarendon.

Second Day—After Prince's return from Washington—visit to the fortifications, Halsett's Point, and Governor's Island.

Third Day—Central and Jerome Parks, and breakfast at latter. Evening—Nilsson's Opera, Academy of Music.

Fourth Day—West Point. Evening-rest.

Fifth Day—Grand ball at Academy of Music.

Capt. De Groot's Statue of Franklin.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the foundation in Printing-house-square for the pedestal of Capt. ANDREW DE GROOT's statue of FRANKLIN. As some misapprehension exists in regard to this statue, it may be stated that some time ago Capt. DE GROOT, feeling that he would like to make some return to the Press for the kindness with which they treated him during his public career, conceived the idea of designing a statue of FRANKLIN, casting it in bronze at his own foundry, and presenting it to the Press of this City. The statue is now ready, and will be placed on the sight selected for it within a very short time. It has already cost Capt. DE GROOT a large sum of money. A curious crowd daily surround the men at work on the foundation, and various questions are put to them as to what they are about. Not long ago, a gentleman passing asked the policeman on duty in Printing-house-square what was going to be put there. Meaning the foundation, and was informed that it was for a statue of Franklin. The gentleman was somewhat astonished by the information, but supposed it was all right, and left thinking, however, that if a statue was about to be erected to the Boss, it could not possibly be in honor of his virtues.

The Second Queen's Cup Race Today.

The second in the series of races for the Queen's Cup will be sailed today. The yachts will start at 10 A. M. from Sandy Hook Lightship, and sail twenty miles to windward and return. It is as yet undecided what yacht will represent the New-York Yacht Club, but there are rumors that the *Dauntless* has been got in readiness for this event, and will race should the weather prove suitable. The Committee boat will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 7½ A. M. Most of the yachts will leave to-night for the Horseshoe.

A New Presbyterian Church at Greenpoint.

A new Presbyterian church is to be erected in Greenpoint. The size of the church is to be 86x68 feet, with accommodations for 1,000 persons. The school-room will measure 100x43 feet, with accommodations for 1,000 children. Ground was broken on Saturday for the school-room, which will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The church building will go forward in the Spring if the necessary funds can be raised. The contract for the church and school-room does not exceed $84,000. The first

HOMICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Mate of the Ship Nightingale Killed by One of the Sailors—Letter From the Vice-Consul at Rio Janeiro—The Prisoner Sent on to New-York for Trial.

The letter which we give below, addressed to the United States District-Attorney, will explain a tragedy which took place on board the ship *Nightingale*, during last July:

SEPT. 2, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to forward inclosed copies of depositions taken at this Consulate in regard to EDWARD HARNER, who is charged with having, on the high seas stabbed the chief officer, EMANUEL B. HUNT, of the ship *Nightingale*, of Boston, Capt. A. CUTLER, master. He appears from my investigation of the case that EDWARD HARNER acted in self-defense. The mate died from his wound on the 16th of July, 1871. EDWARD HARNER has been confined in the jail of the city by my order, and I send him now as a prisoner in the American corvette *Portsmouth*, which sails from this port for New-York on the 4th inst. He will be delivered to your for trial. I also send two witnesses, viz., ARTHUR BELLAMY and AUGUST BYRENG, who saw the fight, and are ready to testify in this case.

(Signed,) FRANCIS M. CORDERIO,
Vice-Consul.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

Two law partners are the opposing candidates for County Judge in Washington County.

Senator ROSCOE CONKLING is to speak in Auburn this week.

Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS is to address a Republican meeting in Buffalo to-morrow evening.

Senator JACOB HARDENBERGH has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fourteenth District.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard* earnestly urges Hon. CLINTON L. COBB for Governor of North Carolina.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth District have nominated SAMUEL PENFIELD, of Greene County, for Senator.

MORGAN BRYAN has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Otsego.

SAMUEL H. MATTHEWS has been nominated for Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Dutchess County.

Hon. ISAIAH FULLER was yesterday nominated for Senator by the Democratic Convention for the Fifteenth District.

Hon. MATTHEW HALE having declined the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Second District of Albany County, Mr. HENRY SMITH has been nominated.

Hon. WILLIAM P. PRESTON has declined the independent nomination for the Senate of Maryland tendered him by the recent meeting of Reform Democrats and Republicans in Towsontown.

Flake's Galveston Bulletin favors the organization of a new Republican party in Texas, free from control of the leadership of men bringing discredit upon the party in that State now bearing the name.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, in its issue of Monday, says: "TWEED is notoriously sending out his orders all over the State for the nomination of his special candidates for the Legislature. He is dictating the Democratic tickets, and if the Democrats should secure a majority of the Legislature he will have control. In this case the boss' thief will be assisted by nearly all, if not every one, of the Democratic journals in the State."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the full official returns of the vote cast in Hamilton County, Ohio, Oct. 10. The Democrats have the Treasurer and Commissioner, the Republicans the Auditor and Director of Infirmary. The Democrats elect two Senators, SQUIRE and WRIGHT, and the Republicans one, Senator YOUNG, who received more votes than either SHERLOCK or SCHUTZ. The delegation to the House is evenly divided.

Of LEONARD BURRITT, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Third District of Oneida County, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "Mr. BURRITT is a lawyer, and is well known and highly popular in the district. His integrity, as well as his ability, cannot be questioned. He was for more than eight years Assistant Assessor in the district, and he performed the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the people, at the same time conferring not an idea of the unfortunate, so that there can be no doubt of his election, and he will make a representative of whom his district and the county will be proud."

A telegram from Austin, Texas, to the Galveston *Bulletin*, dated Oct. 8, says: "This session of the Legislature will last until December, and will do more work than any other. The finances of the State will take over thirty days in both Houses. All parties feel an interest in the methods for relief, which are many and diverse. A funding bill and loan bill of the same character with the one which the Democracy here helps to assist, no election will be had. This is the programme. The able men of both parties are striving to unite to place the State on a firm basis financially, and keep party issues out of the talk."

Of the Democrats of the Fourth Judicial District who published the address in the *Daily Saratogian* repudiating TWEED and denouncing the surrender by the Rochester Convention, that paper thus speaks: "Of the most prominent citizens of Warren County, Hon. JOHN RUSSELL was formerly a Representative in Congress from the Essex and Warren District—one of the most prominent men of his party. JOHN KENNAN, of Glen's Falls, is one of the most extensive and wealthiest lime producers in Northern New-York, and always exerts a powerful influence in the elections. JOHN A. RUSSELL, of the firm of TEFT & RUSSELL, is a large lumber operator, running two of the largest mills on the Hudson, and with business connections extending throughout the eastern part of the State. Messrs. NASH and RICH are well known and distinguished citizens of Washington County, and Mr. BULLARD is well known as the proprietor of the extensive paper-mill at Schuylerville in this county."

AUSTRIA.

Additional Particulars of the Crisis—A Bohemian Demonstration.

Vienna (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the Eastern Budget.

During the whole of the past week the chief political topic at Vienna, Pesth and Prague has been the appeal of the German Constitutionalists to the Hungarians. The satisfaction expressed by the Centralist organs at Vienna at the result of this appeal seemed to lead to the conclusion that some arrangement had been come to between the Constitutionalists and the Deak Party for setting on foot a parliamentary movement at Pesth against the Hohenwart Ministry; but the Hungarian Press hastened to explain that the pourparlers at Pesth between the German and Hungarian leaders were confined to a mere exchange of ideas, in the course of which no promises were made or engagements entered into. An article in the *Pesth Napló*, inspired, it is said, by DEAK himself, gives an even more precise explanation of the matter. "If," it says, "the Constitutional were virtually abolished in Austria; if the delegations were not assembled in a constitutional manner, or were given the character of a central Parliament; if the equality at present existing between the two halves of the Empire were in any way disturbed, for instance, by the creation of a third group having equal rights to those of Hungary and the remaining part of Cisleithania; then Hungary will have a perfect right to declare that the settlement (*ausgleich*) has been violated, and that it can no longer act in connection with the other territories and provinces of his Majesty under the laws at present in force. At the same time the *Napló* observes that the Hohenwart Ministry, and the Slavonic leaders have hitherto, both in all their public communications and in the royal rescript to the Bohemian Diet, loudly proclaimed their determination to adhere to the dualist arrangement, though the increasing influence of the Conservatives and the Feudalists must no doubt considerably diminish the weight of such statements. As the view taken by the Ministerial organs that the German malcontents had been promptly repulsed by the Hungarians, the *Pester Lloyd* warns the Government not to cherish any illusions on this point; the Hungarians are only waiting to see the terms of the Bohemian address, and how it will be accepted by the Government, before deciding what course they are to take. Meanwhile, the full which that has taken place in the conflict between the Ministry and the Germans has been followed by another storm. Yesterday a great demonstration was made by the Germans at Toplitz, in Bohemia, on the occasion of a banquet given by the German Historical Society. One of the German leaders, the Ex-Minister von HEIN, made a speech in which he declared, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the guests, that the Germans of Bohemia would never abandon their constitutional rights, those especially which they enjoy in common with the other Germans of Austria. Similar speeches were made by other members of the Society, and there can be little doubt that these protests will find an echo in the German provinces of the monarchy. Such demonstrations may, however, be useful to the Government, by diminishing the pretensions of the Czechs. The latter are now about to appeal to their Sovereign in the address which is to be presented to the Emperor on the day of his reception.

According to the Czech papers, Bohemia is to have a Chancellor and three Ministers, a separate judicial and educational department, and the right of levying its own taxes. These privileges would place Bohemia in much a better position in Western Austria than that which Croatia occupies in Hungary.

The British Corn Trade.

From the Mark Lane Express.

A great deal of rain has now fallen, partly at the close of the week before last, and still more during the past week, with a variable but seasonable temperature. All this has come very opportunely for the plowing of the lands, many of which were hardened by the late sultry and dry weather, and a fresh start will be given to the grass as well as esculents. Our advices do not mend matters, as the fields and threshing-machines do their work. That we have a short crop there is now no question. Were we to take the smallest deliveries as a guide this would be alarming; but it must be admitted that the best accounts are below the mark, and our estimate that the entire yield will not exceed three quarters per acre we fear is fully justified. But the claims of France (11,000,000 to 13,000,000 quarters) need to be examined and explained. If we very much doubt their accuracy, though prices on the whole in that country have been maintained. It must be remembered that the rural population of France greatly outnumbers that of the cities, and that the French peasantry are hard, parsimonious, and frugal people, and contrive with coarser food to live in great comfort, if they find it more to their profit to sell than consume the more expensive food; and as the past year is nearly one of plenty as regards Spring Corn, good oat porridge, barley-bread and pulse in great variety and at their command. Then, the southern districts can readily grow early potatoes, and are the first to bring samples of new wheat to market; while Chestnuts are a substantial source of nourishment in many localities, and the large crop of Maize in America will be all available to fill the void. Yet the fact that both these great countries are short has so wrought on the public mind that, though the earlier markets followed Lombon on the Monday's decline, all over several places there has since been a rise, as well as in London itself on its last market. The arrivals off the coast since the 22d of September were 106 cargoes, of which 80 were Wheat, 21 Maize, 6 Barley, 9 Rye, 11 Beans, 1 Millet, and 1 Peas. Business reported as follows: Wheat, 57 cargoes in all, viz., Berdianski, 54s. to 54s. 6d.; Marianopoli, 53s. to 55s.; Ghirka, 47s. 9d. to 54s. 3d.; Kerteh, 51s.; Sandomirka, 51s. 6d.; White Barleta, 40s. 9d.; Saida, 45s. 9d.; Spring American, 55s. to 57s.; Winter, 52s.; Nicolaieff, 53s.; Yeisk, 51s.; Danube, 49s.; Maize, 27 do., at 27s. 9d.; Rye, 5 do., 30s. 6d.; Barley, 5 do., 32s. 3d. @ 32s. 9d.; Oats 16,000 quarters Swedish for shipment, at 19s. 6d. @ 20s. 9d.; Beans, 7 cargoes, Egyptian 32s. @ 33s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat reported last week were 93,742 quarters at 57s. 7d. against 84,397 quarters at 48s. 4d. in 1870. The London average for the week is 6,036 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for this week ending 23d of September were 923,745 cwts. Wheat, and 46,818 cwts. Flour.

A Good Sermon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did you hear Dr. BELLOWS last evening on the "Moral Abuse of New-York?" If you did not let me beg you to take my word for it, that it was one of the most powerful and damaging blows the rascals have yet received. It ought to be published and laid before every citizen as calculated to strike with terror or move to repentance the evil-doers and to awaken honest and easy-going citizens to a sense of the danger of the situation and stimulate them to work for the salvation of the City. Pardon me for begging you to do it. I believe your readers are worthy of a place alongside of your glorious editorials on the same subject. W. A.

(We should be glad to be favored with a copy of the sermon.)

The Republican State Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican State Committee was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, at noon. Hon. A. B. CORNELL, Chairman, and JOHN H. KNAPP, Esq., Secretary. A majority of the members were present. The subject under consideration was the best means of settling the differences between the two Republican organizations in this City. After a prolonged discussion the matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power. After the adjournment of the State Committee the Executive Committee held a session with GERARD CHESTER A. ARTHUR in the chair, but transacted no business of moment and adjourned to meet again on Thursday.

The Botts Trial at Newark.

The trial of GEORGE BOTTS for the murder of OLIVER S. HALSTED was resumed at Newark yesterday. The interest evinced was apparently greater than during the first day, and the Court-room was more crowded. Mrs. WELSH and several witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited. The Court adjourned until this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.
No Circuit Calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Nos.
316—Bezne vs. Judd et al.
223½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Cleveland & R. R. Co.
24—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Commercial Ins. Co.
222½—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
220—Robinson vs. Chittenden et al.
250—Fitzgerald vs. Colligan.
120½—Smith et al. vs. Clauss.
252 (R. C.)—Stout, &c., vs. Stripling.
281—Farrell vs. Bracker.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.
Nos.
147—Ward vs. Ackerman.
127—Funk vs. Davis.
60—Young vs. Feltreton.
154—Day vs. Day.
191—Beach vs. Beach.
52—McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.
Nos.
6626—Burke vs. Allseld.
5760—Hawthorne vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.
6562—

their depositors, if not all at once, at least in the course of a very short indulgence. The National Union Bank, (Mr. W. F. COOLBAUGH, President,) saved everything from the fire, and will pay at once on a deposit line of $8,000,000, and, as a telegram to the Metropolitan Bank, adds "have plenty left."

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York as on Oct. 2:

Liabilities.	June 19, '71.	Oct. 2, '71.
Capital	$72,131,000	$72,180,000
Net profits	19,291,000	20,477,100
Circulation	21,286,000	21,286,000
Due banks	28,223,000	32,695,100
Due depositors	125,615,300	130,257,600
Unpaid dividends	262,000	297,000
Totals	$266,808,300	$276,193,200
Resources.		
Loans and discounts	$138,696,500	$139,498,800
Stocks	57,096,000	54,514,700
Real estate	7,292,000	7,919,100
Due from banks	18,514,000	18,653,100
Cash items and bank notes	7,878,200	8,406,100
Specie	10,067,000	9,870,600
Legal tenders	26,597,000	26,722,000
Over-drafts	128,000	114,000
Totals	$266,808,300	$266,193,200

The following are the present Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Bank of New-York	$2,000,000	$702,000
Manufacturers' and Builders'	250,000	50,000
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	317,700
Union National	1,500,000	705,000
Phœnix National	1,000,000	283,000
City National	1,000,000	300,000
Tradesmen's National	1,000,000	327,000
Chemical National	300,000	2,353,000
Nat. Butchers' and Drovers'	300,000	97,000
Mechanics' and Traders' Nat	300,000	124,200
Greenwich National	200,000	200,000
Leather Manf. National	600,000	81,000
Seventh National	300,000	71,000
National Bank of the State	2,000,000	386,000
American Exchange National	5,000,000	1,200,000
National Bank of the Commonw	10,000,000	2,196,000
Broadway National	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ocean National	1,000,000	124,200
Mercantile National	1,000,000	201,600
National Bank of Republic	2,000,000	201,700
Metropolitan Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chatham National	450,000	250,000
Hanover National	1,000,000	313,000
Irving National	500,000	146,200
Citizens' National	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nassau National	1,000,000	200,000
Market National	500,000	97,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,000,000
Continental National	1,000,000	214,000
Park National	1,000,000	1,000,000
St. Nicholas National	1,000,000	200,000
National Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	770,000
Commercial National Bank	2,000,000	146,200
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	2,000,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000	200,000
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	1,000,000
National Park Bank	2,000,000	1,200,000
National Broadway Banking	200,000	102,000
Fourth National	3,000,000	1,000,000
Central National	300,000	202,500
Ninth National	1,500,000	214,500
First National	1,000,000	1,000,000
Third National	1,000,000	342,200
New-York National Exchange	300,000	39,600
Tenth National	1,000,000	67,000
Eighteenth Ward	100,000	10,000
Nineteenth National	1,000,000	275,800
Fifth National	150,000	99,200
Twenty-third Ward	200,000	42,000
Twenty-fourth National	300,000	67,000
Twenty-eighth Ward	100,000	10,000
National Currency	1,000,000	75,000
American National	500,000	60,200
Union Square	150,000	
Totals, June 19	$72,182,000	$28,497,100
Totals, Oct. 2	$72,180,000	$29,477,100

The following is the quarterly statement of the Local Banks of the City of New-York as on Aug. 26:

Liabilities.	June 17, 1871.	Aug. 26, 1871.
Capital	$18,287,000	$18,518,000
Net profits	5,397,000	5,397,000
Dividends	22,000	22,000
Due banks	4,382,000	4,500,000
Due depositors	37,316,700	38,100,000
Unpaid dividends	127,000	122,700
Totals	$65,852,100	$67,560,100
Resources.		
Loans and discounts	$45,317,000	$44,818,100
Stocks	2,620,000	2,707,000
Real estate	1,000,000	1,000,000
Due from Banks	4,164,000	3,812,000
Cash items and bank notes	202,100	202,100
Specie	3,261,000	3,132,000
Legal tenders	4,000,000	4,000,000
Over-drafts	19,300	11,800
Totals	$65,852,100	$67,560,100

The following are the present Capitals and Undivided Profits of the Local Banks of the City of New-York, banking under State Law:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Mechanics' Commonwealth	$2,000,000	$600,000
Bank of America	5,000,000	1,010,000
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peoples	200,000	200,000
Bowery	250,000	250,000
Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manhattan Bank	2,000,000	1,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000	313,000
Oriental Bank	300,000	146,200
Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chemical Bank	300,000	2,353,000
Manufacturers' and Builders'	250,000	50,000
Eighth Ward	100,000	7,200
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	1,000,000
National Park Bank	2,000,000	1,200,000
National Broadway Banking	200,000	102,000
Fourth National	3,000,000	1,000,000
Central National	300,000	202,500
Ninth National	1,500,000	214,500
First National	1,000,000	1,000,000
Third National	1,000,000	342,200
New-York National Exchange	300,000	39,600
Tenth National	1,000,000	67,000
Eighteenth Ward	100,000	10,000
Nineteenth National	1,000,000	275,800
Twenty-third Ward	200,000	42,000
Twenty-fourth National	300,000	67,000
Twenty-eighth Ward	100,000	10,000
National Currency	1,000,000	75,000
American National	500,000	60,200
Union Square	150,000	
Totals, June 19	$72,182,000	$28,497,100
Totals, Oct. 2	$72,180,000	$29,477,100

Mr. VANDERBILT has issued notice that he will sell, through Messrs. BARTON & ALLEN, at the first regular session of the Stock Exchange on Friday next, Oct. 20, 10,000 Shares ($50 each) of the Harlem Road, being part of the 40,000 shares in new Stock authorized to be issued at the meeting of the stockholders April 11, 1871. The sale will be in lots of 500 shares each.

The open hand of charity, in the Chicago emergency, of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., is illustrated by the total contribution of $20,000, including £1,000 Sterling from their London firm.

Messrs. HIXBT & Co., Importers of Continental Goods, received to-day a Cable dispatch directing them to pay to the Mayor of Chicago $10,000 Currency for the relief of sufferers by the great fire, for account of the Berlin Committee of Relief.

The Union Pacific Company sold in September 21,079 acres of their lands for $66,009. The total sales under the Land Grant pledged to the Land Grant Bonds, are 846,414 acres for $1,907,796.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $6,881,474.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$7 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 200 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,600,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $12,750,000. This loan was originally for $6,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons off, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 3 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though asking to agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 103 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

$7 CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—FIVE-TWENTIES—CENTRAL PACIFICS.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLIONS CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. LOAN, less than one-third remains unsold, and this remainder is rapidly being taken up. These bonds have thirty years to run, are especially desirable for investment, can now be bought at 93 and accrued interest, that is, with coupon attached, due Nov. 1.

$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day $937 62.

$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs to-day $478 81.

$100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $95 76.

We have but a limited supply left of the smaller denominations. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as FIVE-TWENTIES.

When the Railroad is completed in 1872, and the Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics, which now command a premium, and are a favorite security here and in Europe; both roads being prominent lines, and under substantially the same fiscal management. Principal and interest of the CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are specifically payable in gold coin in New-York; the interest on the former being paid in January and July, and of the latter, May and November, corresponding with the two classes of Five-twenties.

We recommend either of them to our friends and customers with the same confidence that we did the Five-twenty Bonds, when we were selling millions of them for the United States Government.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market prices. Orders for Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds, accompanied with Drafts or Checks, may be forwarded to us by mail, and the bonds will be sent by express, charges paid.

FISK & HATCH.

P. S.—Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow Four per Cent. interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.

7-30 INTEREST IN GOLD,

Payable Semi-annually, January and July,
Free of Government Taxes.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST and ONLY mortgage on the Road, and its earnings and ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY; and the Company nearly 60,000,000 of acres of the best agricultural timber sections on the Continent.

About the 1st of January next nearly two millions of acres of land in Minnesota will be placed in the market by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the proceeds of their sale will be used TO PURCHASE AND CANCEL THE COMPANY'S BONDS FROM THE MARKET, if they can be purchased at a price not exceeding 110.

These securities are now selling at par and accrued interest in currency.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 WALL-ST.

$7 MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—This road runs between the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad and the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, and will be a rival of these roads and of the Rock Island and North-western Railroads. It passes through a tier of counties between the Mississippi and the extreme frontier, larger business than some of its above-mentioned rivals enjoy. All the said rival enterprises are profitable and successful to an eminent degree. It is pushed forward with rapidity, has much road finished, and presents a solid security for its present issue of bonds.

We offer them at 90 and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

$7 EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., RECOMMEND THE BONDS OF THE
BONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD
IN EXCHANGE FOR 6-20's. THE INVESTOR ADDS 25 PER CENT.
TO HIS CAPITAL, AND 47½ TO HIS INCOME.

$7 JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
W. F. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs		Sugar, hhds.	39,284
Cotton, bales	5,019	Sugar, tcs.	105
Copper, bbls.	28	Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	140
Coffee, bags	2,000	Rosin, bbls.	1,345
Domestic Fruit, pkgs	276	Oil-cake, pkgs	33
Beef, bbls.	220	Pork, pkgs	10
Flour, bbls.	15,737	Provisions, pkgs	1,000
Wheat, bushels	165,746	Cut-meats, pkgs	62
Corn, bushels	67,400	Grease, pkgs	220
Oats, bushels	63,021	Lard, pkgs	277
Rye, bushels	3,140	Lard, bbls.	5
Barley, bushels	22,242	Butter, pkgs	2,351
Grass seed, bushels	1,616	Cheese, pkgs	1,700
Flaxseed, bags	1,103	Tallow, pkgs	620
Beans, bbls.	216	Peas and beans, bushels	210
Hay, lbs.	110,000	Leather, sides	1,045
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Tea, half-chests	50
Corn-meal, bags	225	Tobacco, hhds.	24
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, trds. & cs.	760
Hops, bales	231	Whiskey, bbls.	60
Rice, pkgs	4,558	Wool, bales	859

The market closed since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—222 bales Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Bolted Corn, 14,726 bushels Wheat, 98 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *American Union*, for London—327 bbls. Beef, 3,013 bushels Wheat, 1 cases Sleights, 52 boxes Lamps, 48 boxes Cans, 6 cases Mouldings, 1 case Clocks, 175 casks Oil, 120 pkgs. Tobacco, 700 Oars, 5,400 Staves, 2,000 bbls. Oil-casks, 300 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Clocks, 20 pkgs. Wash-boards, 105 bags Clover-seed, 35 cases Sewing Machines, 1 case Organs, 40 bbls. Oil.

By the steamer *Parana*, for London—185 tns. Lard, 19,476 lbs. Tobacco, 15 cases Furniture, 50 cases Gum Copal, 225 bags Clover-seed, 20 bales Silk, 60,642 bushels Wheat, 70 casks Wine, 41 bales Hops, 6 casks Tallow, 30 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Alexander*, for Queenstown and orders—16,822 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Quinquenier*, for Havre—67,611 bushels Wheat, 5,400 boxes.

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—450 boxes Bacon, 103 boxes Hartman, 1,450 tcs. Lard, 400 bales Tobacco, 20 cases Tobacco, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 2,225 Gruroby Tobacco, 1 case, 1,000 Cheroots, 40 bbls. Oil-cake, 1,000 bbls. Corn-seed Oil, 15 logs Walnuts, 705 cases Sewing Machines, 200 boxes Cheese, 1,000 bbls. Rosin; 100 bags Clover-seed, 5 pkgs. Butter, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 2 cases Axes, 100 bbls Beef.

By the brig *Alcalde*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,000 bbls. Bolted Petroleum.

By the brig *Grafton Arden*, for Venice—6,662 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Bolted Petroleum, 2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *A. Koch*, for Stettin—1,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 10,000 Shooks, 125 carboys Acid, 12,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark *Jas. Welsh*, for Barbados—50 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Salmon, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn-meal, 400 bbls. Oysters, 100 bbls. Herring, 675 bushels Peas, 1,200 bushels Corn, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 15,000 lbs. Butter, 10 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Furniture.

COTTON—Under some pressure to realize, prices have yielded ¼c. ₱ lb. on a dull market for early delivery, and having been confined to 100 bales for the week. November, 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 19 7-16c.; December, 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; and 200 bales at 19 9-16c.; 100 bales at 19¾c.; 200 bales at 19 11-16c.; 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; 400 bales at 19¾c.; 200 bales at 19 15-16c.; April, 200 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20c. And today, for October, 1,100 bales at 19¾c., 900 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; 100 bales, October, at 19 9-16c.; 100 bales each, at 19 5-8c., 19 11-16c., and 19 13-16c., together; November, 700 bales at 19¼c., 1,200 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19½c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 19¾c., 100 bales each at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 20 1-16c., 400 bales at 19¼c.; January, 100 bales at 19¼c.; February, 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; 100 bales, February, at 19¼c., 100 bales, March, at 19¾c., and 100 bales, April, at 20¼c., together; March, 400 bales at 20¼c.; April, 100 bales at 20½c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20¾c., free on board at Savannah, 200 bales, basis Low Middling, New-York class, at 19¼c. Exchanges, 100 bales October for 100 bales January, 2c. pd. Sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; stock, 16,000 bales. Market dull and declining for deliveries, as officially reported upon the following rates: November, 19.30c.; December, 19.35c.; January, 19.50c.; March, 20.04c.; April, 20.20c. The receipts this day, per Jersey City, were 1,000 bales, including 1,700 bales from Memphis, 160 bales from Norfolk, 9 bales from Baltimore, 371 bales from Wilmington, 407 bales per Rail. The receipts at the shipping ports this week were 14,000 bales, against 15,000 bales last week, 17,000 bales the week before, and 8,000 bales the first week in October. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 280,971 bales, against 312,887 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are reported on Cotton running in quality for less than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18¾	18	18¼	18¼
Low Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Middling	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active inquiry for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly for extra State, prices of which have been quoted more freely. Instead in the advance were 10@15c ₱ bbl. The local trade also bought fairly, but half of November, at $5 30@$5 40 ₱ bbl. In most other descriptions trade was quite moderate, and values somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, 23,450 bbls., all told, including 1,000 bbls. very choice Western, at $5 70; fine State and Western at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to very good Extra at $5 35@$7 25; very good to very fancy at $7 30@$7 75; poor to very good shipping brands Ohio Extra at $5 50@$7 50; poor to very good shipping brands Extra Genesee at $5 50@$7 50; inferior to fancy do. at $5 80@$8 50; Corn-meal quiet and steady; fair demand, and quoted steady at $3 90@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western; $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and quoted off in price 1c.@2c. a bushel, under a more urgent offering, partly because of the stringency in money and the strong temper of the ocean freight market. Advices from Chicago and Milwaukee were partly responsible for the decline, and the receipts of new grain in Spring, with, however, a vast United Kingdom yield in Winter. The demand was mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,000 bushels, all told, including White Western at $1 46@$1 51; Amber State at $1 45@$1 47; Amber Western at $1 45@$1 47; choice do. at $1 48@$1 49 for Red, and $1 32@$1 37 for new Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 34@$1 35; No. 2 Spring, $1 26@$1 28, exclusive of new crop, coming freely into store and afloat, chiefly at $1 26@$1 27; closing weak at $1 26 ₱ bushel for Milwaukee, and $1 30 for Chicago; White Genesee, $1 42@$1 70, chiefly at $1 43; Red and Amber do., $1 36@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet, but steady in demand, and prices have declined, closing weak. The offerings have been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 126,000 bushels at 70 7-16c.@70¾c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 70c.@70½c., chiefly at 70c., for do., in store; 70c. for New Yellow Western, and 69½c. for Canada. The following official quotations are reported on Cotton running in quality for less than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

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Ordinary	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17¾
Good Ordinary	18¾	18	18¼	18¾
Low Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Middling	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LUCREZIA BORGIA (English Opera.) Leading characters by Misses Cole, Rose, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mrs. A. Cook, and Mr. Tom Karl.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
A CURIOUS CASE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Fisher, Gilbert, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman and Mr. William Creswick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
LA PERICHOLE. (Opera Bouffe.) Leading characters by Mlle. Almonnel, Mr. Raymond Noe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Susan Denin.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, G. K. Fox, and the Martens and Kinsley troupes.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th-st.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Characters by Messrs. LaDagwell, F. Rogers, Miss Lizzie Williams, and Ballet.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Worcester-place.
BURLESQUE, VAUDEVILLE, and ACROBATIC Performances.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. (German Opera.) Leading character by Mr. Wachtel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Open Day and Evening.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
28th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
24th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
BALLAD CONCERT. Artists: Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Pasy, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Behrley.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to insure the insertion of the same that day.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 51 West 14th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., until 7 P. M. Terms, &c., same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* TIMES *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Cholera has reappeared in Constantinople. In five days SIXTY persons died, ten of whom were Englishmen. Eight hundred buildings in the town of Rogosslay have been burned by incendiary fires, believed to be the work of the fanatical oppressors of the Jews. Details received in London of the recent storms and floods in China represent that at least 2,000 persons have perished. The bark Mary Lorraine, of New-York, J. T. D. MAXWELL, owner, has been totally wrecked at Palermo. After the speech of the Emperor WILLIAM on Monday the Reichsrath adjourned, there being no quorum present. The rumors of a crisis in the Austrian Cabinet were premature. Sir ANDREW BUCHANAN has been gazetted British Minister at Vienna, Lord LOFTUS Minister at St. Petersburg, and Mr. ODO RUSSELL Minister at Berlin. A railway accident has occurred at Maryhill, near Glasgow, by which a passenger train was wrecked, two persons instantly killed, and fifteen seriously wounded. The Russian steam-ship *City of Paris* has arrived at Queenstown safe. The statement from Cape Clear that the steamer had been disabled originated in a mistake of the signal telegrapher. Subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund received at the Mansion House, in London, up to Monday night, amounted to £22,000.

In the Episcopal Convention in Baltimore, yesterday, a new canon authorizing the appointment of a clerical and a lay delegate from missionary jurisdiction, without a vote, was discussed without action. The Joint Committee on Theological Education reported as the only effectual means of reaching the desired end, a revision of the canons of candidates for holy orders, of admitted candidates and so on. The report was discussed, and then made the order for Thursday.

JUAREZ has been re-elected President of Mexico, by Congress, the vote being, yeas 108 and no opposition votes offered. Affairs are quiet.

There is no ground for the charges against Gen. BALLOCH, who was recently relieved from duty as Disbursing Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Board of Supervisors of Steam-boats have decided that they had not, by their rules, violated the international code of signals for sea-going vessels, and that no treaty had been violated.

There were two deaths at Charleston, S. C., from yellow fever on Monday, and two yesterday.

Appeals for aid for the victims of the fires in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin are becoming more earnest. They are generously responded to, but their need is greater than has hitherto been supposed. A population of over 4,000 persons are destitute in a region where employment cannot be obtained. Fires are reported to be devastating portions of Northern Kansas also, sweeping away houses, barns, and large quantities of grain.

The telegraphic cable between Barbados and Demerara has been successfully laid.

The President has issued a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the Counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, South Carolina.

The safe of the Railway Hotel and Susquehanna Depot, at Binghamton, was robbed of $20,700, on Sunday night.

United States Marshal PIERCE recently captured in Tishomingo County, Miss., five Ku-Klux in complete disguises.

On Sunday last, in Warsaw, Ky., a man named GRIDLEY shot out of a hotel window at a man named WEBER, inflicting a mortal wound. GRIDLEY was arrested, and a party of men broke a hole through into his cell, fired in, and shot him dead.

The North American Insurance Company, of Hartford, has made an assignment of its property to WM. C. HASTINGS. The Probate Court has appointed the 21st inst. for a hearing upon the acceptance of the trustee.

The Sub Ku-Klux Committee, lately in session at Huntsville, Ala., arrived in Montgomery on Monday night. They will visit at Talladega, and from thence, in all probability, will return to Washington.

In the course of an abusive article about this paper, which was published in the *Tribune* last Monday, it was alleged as a fatal defect in the NEW-YORK TIMES that Mr. RAYMOND went to the Philadelphia Convention. The justice of this argument we leave to the public to determine. In Christian countries it is, happily, not usual to make war upon the dead. Savages may dance their war dance over the grave of a foe, but with us it is thought more consistent with civilization to let the grave cover all resentments. The *Tribune* pursued Mr. RAYMOND during his life with its usual narrow-minded malignity; must it needs carry its petty malice beyond the tomb? Whatever may have been Mr. RAYMOND'S fault in going to the Philadelphia Convention, it was not greater than the fault which Mr. GREELEY committed when he advocated, in November, 1860, the policy of allowing the South to "go in peace;" or when he advised Mr. LINCOLN to offer the Southerners $400,000,000 and their independence; or when he urged (in the *Tribune*, Nov. 30, 1860,) that to keep the cotton States in the Union against their will would "be contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based;" or when he tried to defeat the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN in 1864; or when he assisted JEFF. DAVIS to that freedom of which DAVIS had deprived so many others. A man whose public life is chequered by so many mistakes, should not be so eager to magnify the errors of one who never associated himself with corrupt cliques, and never sought to betray his country at a critical period of its history.

Gov. Hoffman on the Side of Reform.

The result of the interview of the deputation from the Committee of Seventy with Gov. HOFFMAN has fully justified the most favorable anticipations. The case was clearly and convincingly put before him by Judge PIERREPONT, Gov. SALOMON and Judge BARRETT. Their remarks clearly explained the controversy between the City and its rulers. Judge PIERREPONT showed that the Governor could not allow the present situation in New-York to continue without neglecting his imperative duty of seeing that the laws were faithfully executed. It was a monstrous anomaly that a few unscrupulous men should have the power of obstructing the entire administrative machinery of a great City, and of maintaining their hold upon positions they had dishonored in spite of the people whom they had robbed. The Governor was accordingly asked to exercise his undoubted power to suspend these officials, pending a judicial investigation into the frauds with which they had been unmistakably identified. Gov. SALOMON pursued the same theme into the details which confirmed and illustrated it. He showed that it was impossible to regard our City officials in any other light but that of public plunderers, after the manner in which they had met the disclosures of the proofs of their guilt. "These men had exerted all their power to save themselves, had lied, had vilified their accusers, and had purchased a part of the Press." That no evidence might be wanting of their complicity with the men in whose names fraudulent warrants had been drawn, they had stolen and destroyed the vouchers which would have clearly proved their guilt. Judge BARRETT lent his outspoken and honest expression of indignation to that of his colleagues, and Gov. HOFFMAN was brought face to face with one of the most critical situations of his political life.

The Governor took up the questions submitted to him with a frankness and earnestness for which men of all parties will do him honor. He professed none of the skepticism of the befogged "H. G." with reference to the guilt of the men who had plundered the City. He is lawyer enough to know that they had neglected their foremost official duty in failing to prosecute the tradesmen who had sworn to fraudulent claims, and he has enough of common sense to know that they had neglected this duty simply because its discharge would have been the first step to their own transfer to the State Prison. The Governor, like the rest of the community has had enough facts to render any doubt as to the character of his old allies, the merest pretense. To his credit he attempted no such subterfuge. With a directness and honesty of statement, about which there can be no mistake, he said, "I shall certainly advise the Attorney-General to take as his adviser Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, (and to give you all the assistance that lies in his power. If I have any power other than this, I shall certainly exercise it in your behalf, if you will point out to me how I can do it."

A declaration like this taken in connection with the entire scope and spirit of Gov. HOFFMAN'S replies, amply justified the satisfaction felt by the deputation at the result of the interview. The tone of the letter sent to Mr. O'CONOR fully bears out the declared intentions of the Governor. Its delegation of prosecuting power is ample and without reserve, and viewed in relation to Mr. O'CONOR'S well-defined position on this question, it amounts to a very decided victory for the reformers. Once and for all, let us hope that Gov. HOFFMAN has forsworn the degrading alliance of Tammany. Let the Committee see to it that definite grounds of suspension are next presented against the Mayor and his fellow officials. With the records of the Controller's office open and in charge of an incorruptible man, with the local Judiciary gradually emancipating itself from the thrall of Tammany, and with the foremost member of the New-York Bar retained as public prosecutor, some perfectly conclusive legal proofs of guilt ought to be readily forthcoming. We accept Gov. HOFFMAN'S declaration with all the perfect sincerity in which it was understood, and in which we believe it was meant. We ventured to hope beforehand that the Governor would not shirk his duty when it was fairly presented to him. He has saved the reputation of New-York once before, and we feel assured that he honestly means now to save its treasury and its credit, as well as its good name, so far as it is in his power to do so.

A Suggestion for Chicago.

The amount collected for the suffering poor of Chicago amounts to over $5,000,000. This prodigious sum has been given by the Christian world in less than ten days. Those who think the world grown selfish have here occasion to revise their bad opinion of it.

The population of Chicago appears, from the census taken last June, to have numbered 306,977. It was distributed in the wards in the following proportions:

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	6,522	XI.	15,063
II.	14,290	XII.	10,976
III.	12,174	XIII.	8,295
IV.	13,176	XIV.	9,025
V.	11,508	XV.	20,881
VI.	19,445	XVI.	14,045
VII.	13,850	XVII.	18,076
VIII.	23,911	XVIII.	17,094
IX.	27,517	XIX.	6,716
X.	12,171	XX.	12,629

In three of the wards—the Fourth, Eighth and Ninth—containing a population of 63,000 souls, all the houses were destroyed. In the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, the destruction was less general. These contained 93,388 people. The total population of the wards we have named was, in June, 146,300; and it is probably true that 125,000 persons were left shelterless by the awful catastrophe. But these unfortunates are not only without houses—they were suddenly deprived of their furniture, their store of provisions, their clothing, of everything, in fact, which made life comfortable, and of almost everything which made it endurable to them. For to the greater part what the fire destroyed represented their hard savings.

If we divide the number of houseless persons, 125,000, by five, we shall get approximately at the number of families made homeless by the fire—not less than twenty-five thousand. The sum of five millions sent by generous Christendom to Chicago by swift express and by telegraph, would yield, if it were equally divided, the sum of two hundred dollars to each of these families. Wisely and economically administered, it is a comfort to think that this ought to suffice not only to prevent suffering, but do a great deal toward making the needy comfortable.

And this the more because for months to come, and from the present moment, labor of every kind almost, will be in large demand in Chicago. There are the ruins to be cleared away; there are the fine hotels, the magnificent stores, the public buildings, to be rebuilt. Already, the telegraph reports, this work has been begun. With characteristic energy, before the ruins were cool enough to handle with comfort, men were employed in clearing away the wreck; and before the month of October closes, we shall doubtless hear of thousands of houses going up. While the Lake remains navigable, lumber will be brought in by millions of feet; the railroads will bear to the town other supplies of building material. The demand is urgent, and it will be met in the way in which the men of Chicago—quick-witted, ready to seize their opportunities—know how to turn everything to good account.

What they need—what poor as well as rich need, is capital; and it seems to us that if out of the five or six millions which will reach Chicago, as the gift of the world, two millions could be saved, and laid by as a building fund, to be lent at interest to those who could not otherwise hope to rebuild their homes, a great good would be accomplished. It must be remembered that the city, unlike New-York, consisted largely of frame dwellings, comfortable, neat, cheap in that country of cheap lumber; and sufficient for the wants of the industrious working population. For five hundred dollars, one can put up a neat small dwelling-house in Chicago. At Riverside, which is the fashionable suburb of Chicago—and likely now to be more fashionable than ever, as it escaped the great fire—a regulation prohibits the erection of dwellings which cost less than three thousand dollars. In a similarly fashionable suburb here the figure would be ten thousand dollars; and this enables one to measure approximately the cost of the humbler kind of houses in such a Western town.

A building loan fund, judiciously administered, and devoted to the benefit of industrious working men, would be of immense use just now in Chicago. If such a fund consisted of two millions, and if it were lent upon the security of the naked lots, with proper building regulations, it would, at five hundred dollars per house, serve at once four thousand heads of families. It would in less than a year rebuild the humbler part of Chicago, and still leave the fund unimpaired. And as employment will be abundant—as in fact Chicago will, for some years to come, be one of the busiest places in the United States—no industrious man would need to leave the place, if such help were at his service, to enable him to put a roof over his head. The Government offices, the county buildings, the banks, the insurance and other offices, the hotels, the railroad depots, and the stores, will and must all be rebuilt; millions, saved from insurance or of newly-invested capital, will be paid out to the laborers and skilled mechanics; and it is safe to prophesy that for half a dozen years to come, no man who has strong arms and a willing spirit, need be unemployed in the now ruined city.

We trust, therefore, that no able-bodied man will hereafter receive free transportation from Chicago. They are all needed there; and more too.

Wanted—to Know

What has become of NATHANIEL SANDS, that eminent reformer of municipal corruption? He used, it is said, to collect fifteen or twenty thousand a year from the wealthy men of New-York, to pay him and his little band of managers of the Citizens' Association, for the trouble they took, or pretended to take, to secure us honest government. They made a loud noise; they persuaded honest and credulous people for some years that they were doing good: till suddenly they all became office-holders under Tammany, and began to praise their new masters.

For nearly four months the City has been in an unparalleled state of excitement at the exposure of the frauds and corruption of TWEED and his gang. The Press, the citizens, the country and the City have been busy reading and talking of these exposures of monstrous fraud and robbery. And all this time we have not heard from SANDS, HENRY & Co. Where are they? What has become of them? When we turn toward them, we may say, with the man in the "Rehearsal,"

"What horrid sound of silence
Doth assail mine ear!"

We advise SANDS, HENRY & Co. to turn their coats once more, while it is yet time. It is a business in which they are at home, and the Tammany livery which they are wearing begins to look shabby.

Perhaps they think, with Mayor HALL, that it will all blow over. Perhaps these judicious patriots are waiting for the election. Perhaps they imagine that the Committee of Seventy will presently weary of their burdens. But what a disgraceful spectacle they present to the world—these professional reformers, these men who for years lived on the subscriptions of honest citizens, and made loud-mouthed pretensions of public spirit, while now, when their knowledge of the secrets of TWEED & Co. might be of use, they are silent, and hide away in a corner. Surely, no such shameless set of renegades from duty has been seen in any country of late years, as NATHANIEL SANDS, HENRY & Co., the great reformers of municipal abuses.

Justice for an Accused Man.

We publish elsewhere a card from Collector MURPHY, accompanied by statements from Gen. JOHN A. DIX and HENRY HURLBUT, which effectually disposes of the gross libel which the *Tribune* has been diligently circulating during the last month, in reference to Mr. MURPHY'S dealings with the Government seven or eight years ago. This defense was scarcely necessary in this community, where the motives of the *Tribune's* attack are thoroughly understood, and where the characters of the men whom it employed to varnish up the exploded slanders are held in deserved contempt; but journals elsewhere, which have been induced to copy the slanders in ignorance of their real object—which was to assail Gen. GRANT through Mr. MURPHY—owe it to their readers to reprint the statements herewith published in full. No reader in America need be told who Gen. DIX is, or what reliance is to be placed on any statements he may make. Mr. HURLBUT, his associate in the Commission which investigated the charges against the firm of which Mr. MURPHY was a member, is one of the leading merchants of this City, a member of the firm of SWIFT, HURLBUT & Co., a man of unimpeachable character and of the strictest integrity, and has been for several years President of the New-England Society. It will be seen from the statements of Gen. DIX and Mr. HURLBUT that they not only found, after a full investigation, in 1866, that the dealings of Mr. MURPHY with the Government were fair and honorable, but they state that they still remain of the same opinion. The base insinuations of the man OLCOTT and the notorious "BOB" MURRAY, that witnesses who *might* have given damaging testimony before the Commissioners were "spirited away" by Mr. MURPHY, are forever set at rest by Gen. DIX and Mr. HURLBUT, who state facts which are utterly inconsistent with any such idea. [OLCOTT never intimated such a thing on the trial, but spoke and acted in a manner entirely inconsistent with the existence of any such opinion on his part.

Besides, a moment's reflection will disclose the utter impossibility of Mr. MURPHY having attempted to do anything of the kind. The question to be determined by the Commission was simply a question of the comparative quality of goods—whether the hats furnished by Mr. MURPHY'S firm corresponded, in quality, with those they contracted to furnish. This question could only be settled by the testimony of experts; any man skilled in the manufacture of hats could be a competent witness. Now, unless Mr. MURPHY could "spirit away" all the experts in the country, which is an absurd theory, it would be useless for him to get rid of any, for those who remained could be called as witnesses against him. We have, moreover, seen a stenographic copy of the minutes of the evidence, which has remained in the possession of one member of the Commission since the trial, and that shows that of the seventeen persons named by OLCOTT in his letter, eight were examined before the Commission, and these were precisely the persons whose statements in the *ex-parte* affidavits taken by him bore most strongly against Mr. MURPHY. Besides this, two others were the witnesses whom Gen. DIX and Mr. HURLBUT state that Mr. OLCOTT declined to wait for, as their testimony was not important. Of the remaining seven, all but two were persons who had examined the hats in connection with witnesses who were examined by OLCOTT before the Commission, who obviously could speak only as experts, and whose testimony could at most have gone only to confirm that of their associates. The only two remaining witnesses are NATHAN SELLEY and EDWARD ROBINSON. Both of these gentlemen reside here, and any one who believes they were either suborned or removed, can easily find them. Besides all this, it should be noted that the order of the War Department gave OLCOTT the right to present to the Commission as evidence all the affidavits he had taken.

The insinuation of suborning or removing witnesses is completely disposed of. The pretense that the samples were changed is equally groundless. It appears that OLCOTT himself proved before the Commission the genuineness of the samples there produced. He must have known at the time whether they were such. If his statement is to be believed, he had had the samples in his possession. If his *ex-parte* affidavits were of any possible value, it was because the persons who made them had been by him previously shown the genuine samples. Now, with such knowledge on his part he not only produced and proved the samples, but expressly declared that the conduct of Col. VINTON, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, who made the contract, and whose duty it was to see that the samples were not changed, was not impugned. This, by the way, disposes of the insinuations that Col. VINTON was bribed. His character as a trusted officer of the army for fifty years (he is brother of Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER VINTON, of this City) ought to have protected him from the vile insinuations of this man OLCOTT.

As to "BOB" MURRAY, and the part he was induced to play in the *Tribune* scandal, it is enough that Mr. MURPHY gives a flat denial to all his statements. The *Tribune* itself pretty effectually disposed of MURRAY last Fall, when he came forward, at the instigation of Mayor HALL, and raked up an old charge against Gen. WOODFORD, the Republican candidate for Governor, which had long previously been proved groundless by a Government investigation. Whatever may be the objections of sincere men to Mr. MURPHY as Collector of this port, a candid examination of the special charges brought against him by the *Tribune* will reveal their falsity. The charges have been trumped up in pursuance of one of Senator FENTON'S old feuds—those feuds which the *Tribune* is always eager to fight over again, no matter at what cost to its party.

"Hoss" Told a Flattering Tale.

The officers of some of the Insurance Companies met the day before yesterday, to confer with Mr. MILLER, the Superintendent of Insurance, just returned from Europe. A half-dozen Companies, more or less, must be wound up by receivers, and they were anxious to learn whether Mr. MILLER would do in the future as he has in the past—turn them over to the tender mercies of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., or some other eminent representative of the Ring. The Companies know, of course, that Mr. MILLER does not in form appoint the receivers, but they knew how potent his influence is. The interview was satisfactory. Mr. MILLER promised that, so far as his power went, any receivers whom it should unfortunately become necessary to appoint, should be men satisfactory to the Companies. Mr. GEORGE T. HOPE took advantage of the meeting, as the *Tribune* of that morning had announced would be the case, to pretend to contradict an article which we published a few days since. He used strong language—"Father of Lies," "willful, deliberate lie"—and other phrases which indicate that he reads the *Tribune*. But we cannot find that he denied one of our statements. We asserted that the Convention of eighteen State officers, who remained in session nine days last May, cost nine thousand dollars. Mr. HOPE seems to admit this. Mr. HOPE claims that the money was raised "voluntarily and prior to the assembling of the Convention." As to the time the money was raised, Mr. HOPE'S statement is not a "willful, deliberate lie," but a grave error, while in spirit it is equally so as to the voluntary nature of the contributions. We can name a considerable number of Companies which, to our knowledge, had no idea that they were to be called upon to pay anything till after the Convention was over, when they received letters informing them that their proportion of the expense was so many hundreds of dollars—the assessments varied, we believe, from one hundred to five hundred dollars, which they were requested to pay. Most of them did pay, though we know that they did it unwillingly, and under a moral compulsion. The same timidity which induced them to pay makes them unwilling to be referred to by name. Some Companies, we feel sure, did not pay at all, and are, therefore, under a cloud.

The truth is, that money was raised from the Insurance Companies to entertain the insurance superintendents. Whether this was raised beforehand by nominally voluntary subscriptions, or subsequently by assessments, is not important. It was from the nature of the case, not a free-will gift, but a forced contribution to a fund to be expended by no one knows who, for purposes whose details are carefully withheld even from the contributors—though there are queer rumors going about as to some of the items.

Olcott and Miller.

The *Tribune* has a virtuous horror of corruption—in the case of its enemies only. Provided that the person alleged to be corrupt is *not* one of its "friends," the *Tribune* is not unlikely to expose him. But if he stands within that charmed circle, he gets off with a label of "all right" on his back, duly signed by that exceedingly just and unprejudiced man, "H. G."

The *Tribune*, having lately done justice to OAKEY HALL—whom, by the by, it once (years ago) branded as a "liar," and very properly—and having duly admired SWEENY'S "towering spirit," and HILTON'S honesty, is now about to take up the case of G. S. MILLER, Superintendent of Insurance. It has the impudence to browbeat the TIMES for intimating that MILLER is not quite so clear from reproach as a man in his position should be. There is no man acquainted with the subject who does not know that MILLER has misconducted himself in his office. When the *Tribune* is going to make one of its noisy attacks upon a pet enemy, it generally begins in this style: "Attention, Mr. Tomkins! Tomkins, stand forth! Tomkins, we, the *Tribune*, the only paper in the universe, are about to mash you. Hold up your head, Tomkins! Make your peace with mankind, for the *Tribune* has vowed to have your scalp, and you are as much dead at this moment as JULIUS CÆSAR." After all this taking off of coats, and beating the big gong, it is generally found that Tomkins marches off unhurt. The bark of the "masher" is worse than his bite.

Now we do not propose to imitate this "bounce" of the *Tribune*. But what we shall do is to make good all that we have said of MILLER, and show precisely what sort of man he is, and what he is doing with the Insurance Departments; and this we shall do at our own time—it will not be long first—and in our own way, and as the *Tribune* will have space enough to get a pail full of whitewash ready for MILLER. He will much need it—and, perhaps, the *Tribune*, while it is about it, had better borrow a little from the copious supply of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS—the "unexceptionable Republican" who gave HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY a clean bill of health just before the last election.

One of its friends needs a dab of the brush without a moment's delay. This is HENRY S. OLCOTT, whom we here denounce without hesitation as an unmitigated rascal. This man is the Secretary of the Insurance Convention to meet in this City today. In "Report No. 99," presented to the House of Representatives, (Forty-first Congress, Second Session,) it is stated upon oath that HENRY S. OLCOTT acted as a go-between in the sale of cadetships. Mr. JOHN T. DAILEY swore that he went to OLCOTT and asked him to use his influence to obtain a cadet appointment. OLCOTT went to WHITTEMORE, (the carpet-bagger,) and got the said appointment:

Q.—How much, if any, did you pay for the procurement of that appointment? A.—*I paid Mr. Olcott—I do not recollect how much—I think in the neighborhood of $6,000.*

Q.—Did you know anybody else in connection with the transaction except Mr. Olcott? A.—*No, sir.*

Q.—Had you ever seen Mr. WHITTEMORE? A.—*I had never seen him until after the appointment was made.* Mr. OLCOTT represented to me that this appointment was made through his influence, but that a portion of the money that came from me went to a political fund that was being raised for election and educational purposes.

Q.—He did not propose to get any of the money himself? A.—*Yes; Mr. OLCOTT did.*

This transaction, discreditable enough in itself, is only one of many in which HENRY S. OLCOTT has been concerned. Enough of the rascal for today. We will have him on the stand again before long.

MINOR TOPICS.

The President has followed his proclamation of warning in the case of the South Carolina Ku-Klux as was expected, by one suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the nine counties enumerated. This brings into operation the extremest powers conferred by the Ku-Klux bill. Gen. GRANT is not the man to shrink from the use of authority the exercise of which he deems demanded by the best interests of the country, and the Ku-Klux may expect a rigorous pursuit.

We publish in another column as complete a list as could be obtained of the names of the men intrusted with the important duties of inspectors of election. The refusal of Mayor HALL and his subordinate, COMSTOCK, to furnish the slightest information on a subject like this, about which the people have a right to be informed, is a tolerably convincing proof that the composition of the list of inspectors will not stand very close inspection. We shall see that it is duly analyzed to-morrow, and meanwhile commend it, with the facts accompanying it, to the attention of our readers.

Mayor HALL will be called for examination before the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions on Friday next. Enough is known about the composition of this body to show that its members are not uniformly so unbiased as could be desired on the questions which will be brought before them. The foreman is said to be a personal friend of Mayor HALL. We are inclined to hope, however, that in spite of the efforts of the Ring, there are enough honest men on the jury to enable it to discharge the momentous duty which devolves upon it, to the satisfaction of the public.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District have done themselves credit by renominating, by acclamation, Senator WM. B. WOODIN, of Auburn. Mr. WOODIN was among the ablest Republicans of the last Senate, and for high personal character and integrity he has no superior among the public men of the State. His election, of course, is certain, and by a majority which ought not this year to be less than five thousand.

We observe that the Board of Apportionment have voted a handsome sum to the Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum. This is an excellent institution, and worthy of the contribution. But the Board and the Deputy Controller will remember that there are several very important Protestant charities, supporting or caring for great numbers of homeless or destitute street children, who have not received their legal allowances, conferred by the Legislature, and approved by the Board of Apportionment. No expenditures could be more useful to the public than these. And to compel these useful institutions to close their doors on houseless children, at this season of the year, would be a public calamity.

Accounts still more distressing continue to reach us regarding the loss of life, and of means of livelihood, by the terrible forest fires in the North-west. The number of persons whose homes have been destroyed is reported as high as 5,000. This, it will be remembered, is in a district where all employment is of one kind, and that kind rendered now impossible. The utmost need of help for the sufferers is very obvious, and it should be promptly given.

The spirit photographers have moved from Illinois to Texas, and are now astonishing the people of Robertson County, in the latter State. Quite recently a farmer, whose veracity is answered for by the Calvert *Tribune*, used a white sheet, made from "bolt towels," and more than half worn, to protect his wagon from the weather. On removing it, after several days, he was amazed to find the sheet covered over with well-defined sketches of trees, shrubs and decayed logs. As there was no evidence that an artist, in the flesh, had lately been in the neighborhood, the farmer and his wife, in the absence of any reasonable elucidation of the mystery, have arrived at the conclusion that visitors from the unseen world have been induced to undertake the ornamentation and improvement of their property.

A Good Story.

OLIVE LOGAN told a story, in her lecture on "Nice Young Men," at Frederick, Md., the other night, to this effect: At Middletown, Del., where I spent Sunday, some friends gave me some pretty plants to take home, and some rich dirt from their garden to keep them in. I have carried these plants and this dirt about with me for a week, I am so determined to take them home myself. At Hagerstown, Yesterday, Mr. DORSEY HERBERT asked me why I carried that dirt about, and I replied, that we had no dirt in New-York rich enough for these plants. "Why," said Mr. HERBERT—a life-long Democrat, by the way—"you've got Tammany!"

A CARD FROM MR. MURPHY.

To the Public:

The New-York *Tribune* for many weeks has been engaged in an effort to defame my character as a citizen and destroy my influence as a Republican and an officer of the Federal Government. In support of this it has published, under the forms of affidavits, statements which years ago were submitted to a Government tribunal—passed upon under the process of law—and conclusively proved to be untrue and malicious. It has also printed charges against me as a Republican, and falsely accused me of having admitted their truth.

For instance:

I. It says that I contributed money as a Republican to support Democratic candidates for office. The truth is that I never gave a dollar for such purposes.

II. It charges me with having attended the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia, as a delegate or friend of the Johnson movement. The only convention ever held in Philadelphia which I attended as a delegate or as a friend, was that which nominated JOHN C. FREMONT for President in 1856.

III. It charges me with having guaranteed money to hold an office under Mr. CONNOLLY, the Controller, and that it "definitely known this to be a fact." The truth is that no sum of money ever held office under Mr. CONNOLLY, or in any branch of the Municipal, State, or National Government.

IV. It charges me with being the associate of Mr. TWEED, Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. SWEENY in real estate speculations. The truth is that I never had any dealings with the persons named, except the accidental circumstance of having been brought into a business interest with them in the ownership of a property which had been negotiated for me by Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, now Deputy Controller. This was a mere business transaction, made at a time when real estate was my only business, and I was a private citizen. The property was in such a condition, the streets being graded and covered, the sidewalks arched, flagged and guttered, that no advantage could possibly accrue to it from the association or friendship of any member of the City Government.

Certainly this whole transaction had no more political bearing, no more influence, upon my action as a Republican, than the fact that one of Mr. GREELEY'S present partners, Mr. WILSON, as the manager of TWEED'S Printing Company, or that Mr. GREELEY himself, until last July, as an owner along with TWEED of stock in a tobacco manufacturing association, of which Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS was a director, would be supposed to influence him in the conduct of the *Tribune*.

As to the charges made against me upon the testimony of ROBERT MURRAY, I will only say that they are false in statement, inference and suggestion, and surely deserve no notice from me, coming from a man whose testimony would not be admitted in any Court of justice, or in the columns of any newspaper not controlled by the extraordinary influences which seem to impose upon the *Tribune*.

Having dismissed MURRAY to the infamy which the *Tribune*, even, prepared for him when he sought the destruction of Gov. WOODFORD in last Autumn's contest, I have only to speak of the other witness, (OLCOTT,) as I find his record in the published evidence of a committee of Congress. This evidence shows that he was connected with the sale of appointments to the Military Academy; that he was the broker in a transaction so disgraceful that the principal was expelled from his seat in Congress, and that a part of the money corruptly paid remained in his possession. A man who has shown himself capable of doing what OLCOTT did, is only fit to be the associate of MURRAY in a conspiracy against private character. I only notice these persons to remand the public of the character of the men who have been used to destroy my position in the party and my good name as a merchant and citizen.

And now, as full answer to the personal part of these charges, I ask your attention to a letter from Gen. JOHN A. DIX and H. A. HURLBUT, two of the Commissioners appointed by the War Department to try my conduct as a contractor for the Government. This letter is as follows:

A CARD.

The attention of the undersigned having been called to certain publications in regard to an investigation, in which they took part, of two contracts by HUNTER & SIMPSON for army hats, and having been requested to state the principal facts, deem it a matter of justice to the parties concerned, if not to themselves, to do so:

In 1866 the Secretary of War appointed the undersigned and R. M. SYMMONDS, Esq., a commission to investigate and report upon "the transactions and contracts of MURPHY & CHURCHILL, or either of them, with the Quartermaster's Department, and the manner of their execution, and whether there has been any fraud or failure on the part of the contractors," they investigated and decided fully, hearing counsel and witnesses in the United States Court-house, in this City, examining paper and, all the witnesses produced. Col. OLCOTT and JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Government, and Mr. EVARTS and Gen. ARTHUR for the contractors. Three were produced as witnesses for the prosecution, Edward Wheeler, Henry H. Rose, Hosea O. Pearce, Lewis S. Holly, George I. Terry, J. W. Lester, William Dodd, and Albert H. Hartshorn; and for the contractors, William Bedwell, George Dickerson, Thomas B. Twomey, John Phillips, D. S. Stocker, Lyal H. Barker, William Dusenbury, Leroy T. Smith and George H. Sheldon. The undersigned have no recollection of any intimation on the part of the prosecution that any witness whose testimony was desired had not been examined, except that on the day Col. OLCOTT closed the case for the Government, he stated that he had wished to examine Messrs. HARRISON and WILLIAMS, but as he learned that they would not be present till a later hour in the day, he declined to delay the case to wait for their arrival. As no time was an attempt made to impeach the veracity of any witness.

In opening the case, the prosecution expressly disclaimed all intention of impeaching the regularity of the contracts, or the conduct of the officer (Col. VINTON) by whom they were made; while the inspector (Mr. WHEELER,) who examined the goods, was produced as a witness on behalf of the Government, and his integrity was not impugned. Col. OLCOTT produced and proved the genuiness of the sample hats by which the goods were to be tested. They bore the Government stamp and there was no suggestion that they had been or could have been changed. The report, as made, was drawn by one of the undersigned, and concurred in by all the members of the Commission. It found that no fraud or failure on the part of the contractors had been shown, and that the contracts impugned had been substantially complied with.

The Commissioners in their report stated as a fact not irrelevant to the case, that if defective hats had been rejected by the Government Inspector, the loss would have fallen, not on the contractors, but on the manufacturers by whom they were furnished.

The duty confided to the undersigned was performed by them to the best of their ability six years ago, and they know nothing which has occurred in the intervening time to justify them in departing from the conclusions at which they arrived after the most careful consideration of all the evidence.

JOHN A. DIX.
HENRY A. HURLBUT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

I may add, as an additional word of explanation, that the contracts with the Government, impugned by the *Tribune*, were, when fulfilled, a loss to me of at least one-third of all that I was worth at the time. Those who know the fluctuations of business during the war, and the great risks incurred by merchants, who, like myself, advanced their money and their credit to assist in furnishing supplies to the army, will understand how this was possible not only to myself but to many others.

THE REGISTRY.

Total Number of Voters on the Lists Thus Far 38,200.

The Figures for Each Ward — The Work of Mayor Hall Again Before us Give a List of the Inspectors Appointed by Him — The Names Obtained Without His Aid.

The first day that the lists are open for the registration of voters is not generally the one on which the largest number of names are enrolled. Yesterday the number of men of character and position who presented themselves before the Inspectors was much larger than in previous years. Everything passed off quietly. The following table shows the number of voters registered in each Ward yesterday:

Ward.	Regis-tered Oct. 12, '71.	Regis-tered Oct. 13, '71.	Regis-tered Oct. 14, '71.	Regis-tered Oct. 17, '71.	Popula-tion by Census, 1870.
1.	1,200	1,200	600	600	12,000
2.	127	127	63	63	1,262
3.	200	200	100	100	2,000
4.	1,200	2,100	1,100	1,100	22,000
5.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
6.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
7.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
8.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
9.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
10.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
11.	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	24,000
12.	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	24,000
13.	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	24,000
14.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
15.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
16.	1,000	1,000	500	500	10,000
17.	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	22,000
18.	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	22,000
19.	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	22,000
20.	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	22,000
21.	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	22,000
Total	22,527	23,427	15,460	15,460	320,262

The total comes up a decrease this year of 38,200.

For several days past the representatives of the TIMES have made a repeated application at the Mayor's office, and at the Bureau of Elections, for a list of the inspectors of election recently appointed by Mayor HALL to fill vacancies, but they have been invariably refused, under the pretext that the Mayor had not made all of the appointments. Yesterday was the first day for registering the voters in the districts which had been completed and published, and in each district the Board of Registrars was opened, and the inspectors were actually engaged in registering voters. Almost every district had its full quota; in very few instances were there any vacancies, and if one expressed even an interest to register he or she was promptly appointed and immediately assumed the duties of the office. The list was complete and the men at work. Upon that a TIMES reporter visited the office of Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON, the chief of the Bureau of Elections. Mr. CORSON was busy in his office for the reporter, looking through the half-opened door, saw him consulting a list of names. "What do you want?" demanded a gruff voice. "To see Mr. CORSON," was the reply. "Go around to the other side, can't you?" And the reporter went around. "Can I see Mr. CORSON?" inquired of the Cerberus at the "other door." "What do you want of him?" inquired Cerberus. "I am a reporter for the TIMES, and would like to see Mr. CORSON in relation to the inspectors of Election." Well, he ain't in," and the door was slammed in the reporter's face. Preparing a letter from the office, he again attacked "the other door;" the letter was carried in, and, after a brief delay, Mr. CORSON condescended to exhibit himself. Our representative preferred his request for a copy of the list of inspectors, and was informed by Mr. CORSON that they had not all been appointed. The "Chief" was reminded that the inspectors were at work all over the City, and must have been appointed, whereat the "Chief" reflected, and, suddenly brightening up, remembered that the list had not been made out. But give it to me on the 18th and I'll have a copy for you." Our representative left the office reflecting evolved from the depths of Mr. CORSON'S acquaintance with the workings of his Department, the fact that his clerks were still at work at the list, and had been lately "day and night." Our representative modestly suggested that, supposing such to be the case, they might be induced to work an hour or two, and so be allowed to describe from their completed work such names as he might find there. This drove Mr. CORSON beyond reflection and into the truth. He had hesitated, perverisated and done all he could to conceal his unfortunate position, and was finally reduced to the necessity of producing the list. He retired to the "Secret Service" of Mayor HALL, and, like the Colonel's stage-driver, "had his orders." Mr. CORSON had been instructed by his Honor the Mayor to suppress the list, and was forced at last to confess it.

Forth with the reporter abandoned the servant to search for the master and found that itinerary, generally invisible when most wanted, at his office, holding high carnival with his political supporters. Of him the reporter secured a copy of the appointments of "his list" as it existed out; the Mayor knew the names of the appointees, but "had no list;" in fact, "many had resigned;" and in short it was impossible for the government under bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury, "to tell who were really acting as Inspectors." In this bewilder, the Mayor of the City of New-York declined to tell the people who their servants are. Under various flimsy pretexts he refused to let the people KNOW upon whom they are to depend for a fair registration and an honest count.

But the people have the right to know, and to prevent their information the TIMES despatched a full corps of reporters, to secure the City and publish the names of the inspectors. The inspectors without the authority of Mayor HALL, and subjoined is the list as nearly complete as it is practicable to do it. In many instances the reporters found the inspectors cautious of the secrecy that characterized the Mayor and his subordinates, in whom a sense of them inculcated left the shadow of the duty they were appointees of our "Dramatic Head of Municipal Affairs."

INSPECTORS APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR.

First Ward.—First District—Edward McMullin; Third—Wm. H. Smith; Fourth—John F. Murray; Fifth—John J. Clary; Sixth—Wm. Delmont; Seventh—John McCarthy, Edward Butler; Ninth—Michael Carney.

Second Ward.—First District—Pratt H. Sabmash; Arthur Keating; Second—John Fay, Franklin T. May, Chas. McCormick.

Third Ward.—First District—Francis Gibbs; Second—Thomas Hughes; Third—Wm. Fowler; Fourth—Wm. S. Smith; Fifth—Fred. R. Dewitt, David M. Solomon.

Fourth Ward.—First District—John Connery; Second—Thomas Hughes; Third—Jas. Murphy, John Martin; Fourth—Wm. Gibson; Fifth—Patrick Corrigan; Sixth—John Vital; Eighth—Thomas Cunningham, Thos. Convery and John Dempsey; Tenth—Benjamin R. Mallory, Robert F. McGrath and Edward Clarke; Eleventh—Edward Maynard Conlan; Thirteenth—Abe Cowdin.

Fifth Ward.—Second District—David Jackson; Fourth—John William Kemp, William Burns; Fifth—Charles Hall; Sixth—Thomas Conroy; Seventh—Jas. McGrath, Jas. McGrath; Eighth—Thomas Carroll, Carroll Carroll; Eighth—James C. Hanvalt; Ninth—Charles R. Hall, George W. Mason, E. A. Fohlman; Tenth—Daniel Hamilton, Patrick Hamilton.

Sixth Ward.—First District—Richard A. Hunt; Third—Edward Hughes; Fourth—John Wood; Sixth—Marcus R. Clark; Seventh—John H. Myers; Eighth—Samuel Nash; Tenth—Charles Lynch; Eleventh—A. Purdie; Twelfth—Valiant; Thirteenth—Andrew Bleakley, Jr.; Fourteenth—Col. J. Taylor; Sixteenth—David N. Johnson; Seventeenth—Joseph H. Stanley; Eighteenth—Edward Barnes; Nineteenth—Ernesto Kleiss; Twentieth—Joseph V. Devlin.

Ninth Ward.—First District—Thomas H. Odding, Jr.; Second—Robert Thrall; Abraham D. Cole; Peter B. Fallis; Thomas H. Collins; Fourth—James Web; Fifth—E. B. Mingay; Seventh—Malcolm M. Ansonia; Eighth—Arthur Hawley; Thirteenth—James H. Oxford; Fifteenth—Wm. A. Fowlis; Seventeenth—Peter A. Ackerman; Eighteenth—Oscar Tompkins; Twentieth—James M. Leeds; Twenty-first—E. H. Warren; Twenty-second—Abraham S. Cholwell; Twenty-third—Patrick Sherwood.

Tenth Ward.—First District—Charles Sherwood, Robert Kelly, Edwin Nichols; Second—William Riley, Christian Obma, George E. Davis; Third—John McLaughlin, Thomas Chambers; Fourth—Charles Roth, Theodore Carstens, Thomas Wellerman; Fifth—Michael McMahon, Frederick Good, Wm. H. Cullen; Sixth—Henry Schwab; Seventh—Henry Kuhn, John Misenher; Ninth—L. Hoffman, James B. Murray; Tenth—Stanislaus Applings; Eleventh—Cornelius Gibbons, James C. Thornton, David Sawyer; Twelfth—Thomas Cunningham, Jr.

Eleventh Ward.—First District—John Donahue, John Lowe; Second—Charles Reagan; Third—Thos. Olin, Thomas Lynch, John Mack; Fourth—Andrew Smith, Edward Cosby; Fifth—Jas. Nolan; Seventh—Lewis Lockwood, Thomas O'Neil; Eighth—Thomas Candell; Ninth—George Selleck; Tenth—Frank Murray, Thomas Gibbons, James Gamble; Eleventh—Thomas Gallagher, Daniel Gallagher; Twelfth—John P. Morris, H. Wade; Charles F. Livingston; Fifteenth—Joseph Nolan, Thomas Lowry, Solomon Michaels; Sixteenth—E. F. Abbott, Wm. H. Hatherly, David Ullman; Seventeenth—H. Wade, Jr., Thomas Fields; Eighteenth—E. Rockwell, Wm. McCann; Nineteenth—John R. White, Samuel Young, George Foley; Twentieth—James Lee, Jos. Smith, Jr., Jas. Lee; Twenty-first—John Frost, Alfred Mapes; Twenty-second—James Wood, John Lee, Wm. Sperrin.

Twelfth Ward.—First District—Philip Brady; Second—Thomas Hughes, Richard H. Roach, John O. Gerald; Third—William Lynch, Thomas Mahoney; Fourth—Martin Larkin, Augustus Brotherson; Fifth—John H. Van Valen, John H. Farrington, Chas. Graves; Sixth—Edward W. Kemp, Maurice W. Wells; Ninth—Edward Kemp, Maurice W. Wells; Tenth—Defendorf; Twelfth—William Prophet; Thirteenth—Jas. Robinson; Fourteenth—John T. Roberts, Wm. Callahan, E. D. Bogue.——Mailing; Seventeenth—John Hughes, Jr.; Eighteenth—John Ormsbee; Twentieth—Gustavus W. Thorne, Jr., Randall.

Thirteenth Ward.—First District—Christopher A. Garner, Frank Freeland, John Cosgrove; Second—Jonathan B. Moore, Wm. J. Fitzpatrick, Robert Carson; Fourth—Daniel P. McIntyre, Wm. J. Gales, A. Robertson; Sixth—Lawrence Hill, William T. Morley; Seventh—Lawrence Connor, James Reilly, Wm. Geller; Eighth—Thomas Foley, James O'Hara, James Stoddart; Ninth—Maurice Bryant and Edward Hanan; Tenth—Henry C. Bertrand, William Alt, Chas. H. Spencer; Eleventh—Henry Bupp, Gilbert B. Wood, Nathaniel Vanhoff; Twelfth—James Little, George Kammerer, Francis Snyder.

Fourteenth Ward.—First District—Matthew Mooney; Second—Martin Kelly; Third—Patrick Sheridan, Cannon; Fourth—Andrew J. Doyle, George F. Hoil; Fifth—John Van Norden; Sixth—Edward Barnes, Patrick Sheridan.——Cannon; Tenth—Francis Maguire, James Gibbon, John Prescott; Thirteenth—Thomas R. Murphy.

Fifteenth Ward.—First District—C. S. Sutherland, Dr. Alexander Mailler; Second—Charles Bergen; Second—Antoine Mailler; Third—Michael Murphy, Jr., Edward Lawrence; Fifth—Wm. O. Mahr, E. E. Mahr; Seventh—Michael Murphy, Jr., Edward Lawrence; Eighth—Wm. Fletcher, Denys de Conroy, David McKeever; Ninth—Wm. H. Cooke, Hall; Tenth—Patrick Mahr; Eleventh—Wm. Rules, L. A. Canter; Twelfth—W. H. Ryan, Thos. J. Clarke.

Seventeenth Ward.—First District—Thomas Mount, Henry Brown, Jas. A. Tracy; Second—W. J. Hoey, Mich. J. Fagan, John F. Fagan; Third—Thos. Bennett, R. F. Bennett, Patrick Fallon, William Hotchkey; Fifth—James McKeever, John Osborne and Benjamin Marcus; Sixth—Thomas Hanlon, Thomas Ryan and Thomas Van Cott; Ninth—James Brown; Tenth—Daniel A. O'Mara, Robert Mason, Alexander Quinn; Eleventh—Joseph W. Hopkins, Stewart Mclver and Newcomb Cody; Twelfth—Wm. Walsh and John Mahoney; Thirteenth—John Ball, Frank O'Donnell and Joseph Bent; Fourteenth—Martin Cocoz; Fifteenth—Jacob W. Moore, Washington Van Nyck and Francis Genevain; Sixteenth—Daniel Barrenberg and Jacob Briggs; Seventeenth—Owen Dwyer, John L. Sidney and J. D. Sullivan; Eighteenth—Francis Cramer, George Jacobi and Edgar Underhill; Nineteenth—James McLaughlin; Twentieth—Patrick Hughes and Thomas Burn; Twenty-first—Patrick J. Hanbury, Thomas Johnson, Geo. J. Smith; Twenty-second—Daniel Patterson, Thomas Maguire; Twenty-third—John J. Farrell, John Costello, William Burnett, Patrick Burke; Twenty-fourth—Thomas Burns, Patrick Burke, Patrick Clarke; Twenty-fifth—Thomas Burns, Jas. W. Barlow, Bernard Mahoney, Jacob A. Hand; Twenty-sixth—William Blossom, John Nugent, Edward Foreman; Twenty-seventh—Edward Cavanagh, Jr., Thos. Fields, Edward Cherrians, Frank O'Neil, H. Gaer; Smith—Thomas Mahoney.

Eighteenth Ward.—First District—E. H. Roch; Sixth—G. W. Rooney; Sixteenth—H. Stannard, W. A. Molyneux, Robt. R. Livingston; Thirtieth—W. H. Morgan; Thirty-first—Thomas Turner; Seventh—W. M. Tweed; Eighth—Wm. Dalyngton, W. Cruise; Twenty-first—Thomas Hyde, Jr.; Twenty-second—Thomas Mackerness, G. W. Snedeker.

Nineteenth Ward.—First District—William Doyle, Thomas Hughes; Second—John H. Black, Martin Kellihan.——Wescott; Third—Dedrick Lohmann, Michael Mernan, John Adger; Fourth—James C. Quinn, Joseph Lane, Henry Munker; Fifth—Robert Neill, Theodore F. Meisle, James F. Bradley, John J. Reilly; Eighth—Edward Cherrians, Frank O'Neil, H. Gaer; Smith—Thomas Reilly, John J. Reilly; Tenth—A. Tracy; Twelfth—John Dorsey, Edward A. Fay, Digby Bell; Thirteenth—Thomas A. F. Dalrymple, Edmund C. Lee; Fourteenth—John Geller; Seventeenth—Owen J. Gilmartin; Eighteenth—Lawrence Curran; Twenty-second—William H. Gardner; Twenty-third—William Hughes, George Munderlein, Twenty-fourth—Thomas Hughes.

Twenty-first Ward.—First District—Frederick H. W. Schmidt; Second—Robert Clums.——Delaney; Third—Daniel O'Neil; Fourth—Owen O'Neill, Jas. R. Haylor; Sixth—Peter Hall, Jr., Edward Mason; Seventh—Thomas Murphy, No office, George Palmer, Geo. Thompson; Eighth—Joseph H. Stanley; Eighteenth—Malcolm M. Ansonia; Nineteenth—Ernesto Kleiss; Twentieth—Joseph V. Devlin.

Sixth Ward.—First District—Thomas H. Odding, Jr.; Second—Robert Thrall; Abraham D. Cole; Peter B. Fallis; Thomas H. Collins; Fourth—James Web; Fifth—E. B. Mingay; Seventh—Malcolm M. Ansonia; Eighth—Arthur Hawley; Thirteenth—James H. Oxford; Fifteenth—Wm. A. Fowlis; Seventeenth—Peter A. Ackerman; Eighteenth—Oscar Tompkins; Twentieth—James M. Leeds; Twenty-first—E. H. Warren; Twenty-second—Abraham S. Cholwell; Twenty-third—Patrick Sherwood.

Seventh Ward.—First District—Samuel Scott, Patrick H. O'Brien; Second—John J. Morrissey; Third—Joshua Washburn, John Doyle, Lemuel Leonard; Fourth—William Woodlock; Sixth—Thomas E. Mackey, Jacob Sharp; Seventh—Appointed; Ninth—Peter Tracy, Alexander Blackwell; Eighteenth—Appointed; Nineteenth—Appointed; Seventh—Appointed; Twenty-first—Appointed; Twenty-second—Appointed; Twenty-third—Appointed; Twenty-fourth—Appointed.

Eighth Ward.—First District—Appointed; Second—Appointed; Third—Appointed; Fourth—Appointed; Fifth—Appointed; Sixth—Appointed; Seventh—Appointed; Eighth—Appointed; Ninth—Appointed; Tenth—Appointed; Eleventh—Appointed; Twelfth—Appointed; Thirteenth—Appointed; Fourteenth—Appointed; Fifteenth—Appointed; Sixteenth—Appointed; Seventeenth—Appointed; Eighteenth—Appointed; Nineteenth—Appointed; Twentieth—Appointed; Twenty-first—Appointed; Twenty-second—Appointed; Twenty-third—Appointed; Twenty-fourth—Appointed.

Police Transfers at the Dictation of Tammany.

At the dictation of Tammany Hall last year, just before election, transfers of Police Captains and Sergeants were made by the Board of Police Commissioners in such a way as to place those officers most relied upon for doing the dirty work of the Ring in the places where they were wanted. Pursuing the same plan, President SMITH, of the Board of Police, yesterday, transferred Capt. HENRY HEDDEN from the Twenty-first to Second Precinct, Capt. JAMES LEARY from Second to Twenty-first, Capt. MERON LEARY from Eleventh to Twelfth, Capt. TIM S. GARLAND from Twelfth to Eleventh, Sergt. WM. QUINN from Thirteenth to Thirtieth, Sergt. WM. J. LOUDON from Thirtieth to Fourteenth, Sergt. GEO. N. BARRET from Twelfth to Thirtieth, and Sergt. EDWARD B. DELAMATER from Thirtieth to Twelfth.

The Fire Department and the Elections.

Chief Engineer PERLEY has issued a general order forbidding members of the Fire Department acting as poll-clerks, inspectors or canvassers of election; and if any member has been so appointed his resignation is demanded.

The Germans on Political Reform—Conference Committees Appointed by Both Parties—A Joint Mass-Meeting to be Held.

The German Democratic General Committee, Alderman SCHLICHTING presiding, met at the Tenth Assembly Rooms last evening.

A discussion took place in reference to the proposition of the German Republican Central Committee to the German Democracy to take joint action in the approaching elections. It was urged that a committee of each party be appointed to make joint arrangements for a mass-meeting on the subject, and that it should be composed of seven gentlemen from each party. Dr. BEEKMANN and others spoke in favor of such a course, but were opposed by Dr. MERKLE and several others.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER said that the measure could in no way whatever be conserved as a departure from previous party principles by either party; that it had been distinctly stated by the resolutions passed on the subject by each party; and he, therefore, urged the adoption of the proposition recommending the appointment of a joint committee to call a mass-meeting of Germans. If the General Committee should pass a resolution refusing the aid offered for reform, it was certain that their constituents would so resolve in such action.

A motion to lay the proposition on the table was rejected by an overwhelming vote. The resolutions for a mass-meeting were thereupon adopted by an enthusiastic and unanimous vote, and the President was empowered to appoint the Committee. He appointed the following gentlemen: Oswald Ottendorfer, Dr. Beekmann, Dr. Schirmer, G. Kuester, Nic. Mueller, Dr. Merkle, Anthony Eickhoff, Henry Peters, Albert Goettmann, Jacob Sebascher.

The German Republican Central Committee, Mr. SIGMUND KAUFMAN presiding, met last evening at Steuben House, and appointed the following Committee, to confer with a similar committee appointed by the German Democrats, for the purpose of calling a joint mass-meeting to nominate candidates for public office: Dr. Gerke, Wm. Gellmann, Andreas Willmann, Louis Naumann, Fr. Kilian, E. C. Koerner, Dr. Dunn, Carl Schwedler, Geo. Reminger, and Adam Theiss.

Inviting Another Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having to go to Staten Island the other day, I happened to take the steamer *Middletown* down to Quarantine Landing. I am informed, on good authority, that the boiler of the *Middletown* has been condemned, and that, in consequence, a new boiler has been ordered. In the meantime, however, until the new boiler is ready, the steamer continues to run between Staten Island and New-York with her condemned boiler. Surely, if the Inspectors have condemned the boiler of the *Middletown*, they should also have the power to prevent her, or any other steamer whose boiler they condemn, from continuing to run until the condemned boiler has been replaced. If it is true that the boiler of the *Middletown* has been condemned, it would be superfluous for me to warn the public through your widely-circulated journal of the great danger they incur by trusting themselves on board of a steamer whose boiler has been pronounced unsafe. The accident to the *Westfield* is yet so fresh in the minds of the public, that it is needless to refer to it.

A TRAVELER.

TRAVELERS' CLUB, New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1871.

A "First-Class Paper."

The New-York *Standard* of yesterday makes the following remarks on the New-York *Tribune* of Monday:

"The *Tribune* yesterday was an extraordinary paper.

In one column was a eulogy of MARK LANIGAN, of the Second District, and of his efforts to oppose Tammany and have a free election.

On the editorial page were two editorial articles denunciatory of Collector MURPHY. One of these articles was a high eulogium upon a Tammany Democratic official.

The leading article was on the proposed Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

It is proper to add that on the ninth and tenth pages there is an advertisement, headed Corporation Notice and signed by A. OAKEY HALL, which occupies 1,264 lines, which, at thirty cents a line, would net the handsome sum of $556.20.

Not a word about the canvass!!

'Can such things be,
And overcome us like a Summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?'

To this may be added a summary of Tuesday's *Tribune*:

Quotation from the *Tribune Almanac* about cl. ch.ous of 1850, '54, '58.

Moral article on Cain's murder.

Article to whitewash MILLER, of the Insurance Department, and abuse the TIMES.

Another article abusing the TIMES.

Ditto.

Paragraph making an apology for libel committed by the *Tribune*.

Is it any wonder that the *Tribune* is daily lashing its tail and howling with anguish?

THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Satisfactory Progress of the Work of Reconstruction.

The Banks Resuming Business—Healthy Tone of Public Feeling—Peace and Quiet Reigning in the City.

Reopening of the Banks—No Runs—Confidence Restored—Opposition to a Stay Law—New-York Remonstrance—Sheridan Reports Order Everywhere.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Business hours closed without the slightest indication of a run on any one of the banks. The deposits exceeded the amounts drawn in nearly every one, and banks to which the city owed large sums, instead of demanding their dues, came forward with additional sums. A feeling of confidence has been created by these events impossible to exaggerate, and, notwithstanding the three square miles of charred earth lately covered with magnificent buildings, everybody to-night feels perfectly safe and almost hilarious. Chicago has passed the dreaded point of danger, and is safe. The Chicago *Times* resumes publication to-morrow, and helps in the great work of reconstruction by pitching into the demand for a Stay law after this fashion:

"The inevitable effect of a Stay law would be run to what is left to us of our credit. It would paralyze business instantly. It would take away the last chance of re-surrection from ten thousand energetic business men who are making their arrangements to go on. It would spread all over Chicago the decree of inevitable ruin to four-fifths of the best business men. It would be a virtual decree of banishment to the commercial hopes of the city. Gentlemen of the General Assembly, if you would serve the well-being, present and future, of Chicago; if you would not complete the work of ruin which the conflagration began, do not even talk of passing a Stay law. Do what you shall find practicable to prop our public credit; relieve us as you shall deem best from public burdens; diminish, if you please, the terms of our Courts, but do not put us in a hopeless condition of bankrupt repudiators."

Insurance matters are of great interest. Today a meeting was held of adjusting agents representing New-York and Eastern companies, but nothing was done beyond effecting an organization. New-York City and State companies are liable for $18,580,000. The total of insurance which is considered certain to be paid is $29,450,000, but it will probably amount to $35,000,000 more. Many false rumors are nailed by the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1871.

To His Honor Mayor Mason, Chicago, Ill.:

I respectfully report to your Honor the continued peace and quiet of the city. There has been no case of violence since the disaster of Sunday night and Monday morning. The reports in the public Press of violence there are without the slightest foundation. There has not been a case of arson, hanging or shooting, not even a case of riot or a street fight. I have no reason for the circulation of such reports. It gives me pleasure to bring to the notice of your Honor the cheerful spirit with which the population of this city have met their losses and suffering.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—An attempt was made by a number of lumber dealers, yesterday, to carry up the price of lumber from $8 to $4 per thousand feet, but was resisted by many of the larger and more respectable dealers and the attempted extortion defeated, and lumber is selling at the old prices. There are fully 250,000,000 feet now in the yards of this city, and the supply will continue to be abundant. The Police have captured the Italian saloon-keeper, GREGORIOUS PETZI, who stabbed two men on Monday night of last week. The total number of dead bodies on which inquests have been held up to last night is ninety-two. When the *débris* in the burned district is removed it is expected that many more will be discovered. Arrangements were made today for the removal of the Post-office to the Wabash-avenue Church, corner of Wabash-avenue and Harrison-street, which will be occupied until a new building is erected by the Government. The Board of Trade held a meeting today to settle the question of the location of its building, and, after considerable discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee to select a suitable lot near the old Board of Trade rooms, and to erect a temporary building for its use. The banks, both national and savings, resumed business today. The calls from depositors for money were light; many sought to ascertain their balances and to what extent they could safely draw hereafter. Many deposits were made. There was no excitement or rush whatever. Drafts on savings banks were very light. In many instances deposits were made. There was considerable excitement at the clearing-house, and many checks were thrown out. As an illustration of the confidence the public place in banks, we refer to today's work at the Third National Bank. Forty-five thousand dollars were checked out from $73,000 deposited. The State Savings Bank prepared for a rush, but only some forty depositors called for money, the aggregate of which was greatly exceeded by deposits. Many contracts for re-building have been consummated today; among those who propose to build at once are William F. Coolbaugh, H. G. Power, C. T. Wheeler, Brown Brothers, George Armour, John B. Drake of Drake block, J. C. Walker, Potter Palmer, Mathew Laflin, C. H. Beckwith, Edwin Hunt, Frederick Tuttle, Gregstin & Mackin, James H. Rhoes, and the *Tribune*. The entire block point lice Keely from Randolph-street to Washington street will be rebuilt at once, and the great Union depot, at the foot of Lake-street, is to be rebuilt on an enlarged scale. The number of passes issued today for persons leaving the City was 1,000.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

Appeal of the Chamber of Commerce to President Grant—Additional Subscriptions for the Sufferers.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to President GRANT, invoking his aid for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and stating that Congress when it assembles, will doubtless approve any action which he may take. This memorial was presented to the President yesterday.

The Committee who have in charge the details of relief matters met yesterday and appointed JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Chairman. Power was asked from the General Committee to enable relief to be distributed to sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has sent an appeal for shoes, clothing and blankets, and requesting donors to address "relief correspondence" to ROBERT PATTERSON; to remit drafts payable to the order of JOHN V. FARWELL, Treasurer, Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Peoria and Jackson-streets, Chicago.

The ladies of the Church of the Incarnation have organized an association for the relief of sufferers by all the fires in the West and Northwest. Contributions of all kinds are solicited. Direct to Chapel of the Incarnation, "Western Relief Association," East Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, or No. 309 Madison-avenue, the Rectory.

The following telegram has been received by A. T. STEWART & Co., under date Chicago, Oct. 15:

MESSRS. ALLEN & MACKEY, and all firms with whom I am interested, either as special or general partner, will pay in full at maturity. Please inform the trade.
POTTER PALMER.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following additional amounts have been received at the TIMES Office for the Chicago and Wisconsin sufferers:

For Chicago:			
M. J. S.	$15	Night Inspectors Custom-house	$110
Lizzie White, Rockaway, Staten Isl. and	3	A Lady	1
Employes New-York Rolling-mill	26	S.	10
Total	$227	G.	20
Previously acknowledged	4,255	Mortimer E. Brown.	10
Grand total	$4,482		
For Wisconsin:			
M. & J. S.	$5	Frank Hicks	$5
Total	$10		
Previously acknowledged	40		
Grand total	$50		

The employes of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. yesterday subscribed $200, in sums of $1 each, for the relief of the Wisconsin and Michigan sufferers. This is noble work, when it is remembered that the same persons had previously given $8,300 to the Chicago victims.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church	$1,344	Christ Church	$8,000
Newark Relief Committee	23,611	Church of Covenant	200
Through Mayor O'Neil, Jersey City	34,000	Fourth-av. Presbyterian	833
and in food and clothing	10,000	Fourth-st. Presbyt'n.	500
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., of Newark	5,000	Wintermute-st., and Fifth-av. Presbyt'n.	5,200
Through Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn	1,180	First Presbyterian	200
Employes of Union Ferry Company	600	Scotch Presbyterian	470
Brooklyn Caledonian Club	100	New-York State Encampment	5,000
Church of the Atonement	50	Employes of Mitchell, Vance & Co	500
Calvary	1,101	Wynkoop & Hallenbeck's employes	50
Trinity Methodist	100	Orange Judd & Co.'s employes	550
St. Ann's Free Ch'h	20	Through Board Domestic Missions of Reformed Church for Sufferers at Holland, Mich., and vicinity	1,021
Central Methodist	200	News-boys' Lodging House	5
Rose Hill Methodist	170		
Eighteenth-st. Methodist	450		
Forty-third-st. Methodist	175		

Contributions Through the Chamber of Commerce.

A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, reports the following additional subscriptions, from 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 16, up to 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 17:

Frederick Schuchardt & Sons	$1,000	Wm. F. Palmer, of N. L.	$130
Miss A. F. Schuchardt	25	Alex. Van Rensselaer	100
Charity	10	Miller & Coate	100
Schepper & Seaver	10	G. & J. Ballin	25
Wm. A. Benson	2	John D. Rymple	25
John J. Foster	5	New-Britain Knitting Co., through Forbes & Bros	200
Wm. J. F. Beach	1	Eagle Fire Co.	200
Ball, Black & Co.	1,000	Employes of Spelman & Sons' Clerks	50
Samuel Crowell's Sons & Co.	50	From John Mathews' salt mineral water	100
Thomas Reiter	200	Hone	10
Fish, Clark & Flagg	200	Mallley & Butterfield	200
Employes of Fish, Clark & Flagg	85	Schmillinsky, Lotz & Co.	200
Clark & Flagg	125	Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.	250
Hendrix & Ripley	100	Great Western Mut. Ins. Co.	250
Barling & Davis	250	Mason-house, Chicago Relief Fund, London, through Drexel, Morgan & Co.	38,527
Employes Cole & Ripley	200		
Employes No. 73 Leonard-st. by J. O'Hara	17		
Employes of Colwell & Bros' iron foundry	55		
Harvey, Spencer & Co.	250		
Am. Institute	2,127		
Officers and employes of Board of Marine Am. Institute	163		
Employes of American Institute	61		
Visitors to Am. Inst.	20		
From exhibitor at Am. Inst.	12		
Employes Piers Nos. 20 and 21 East River	17		
Second-avenue M. E. Church	175		
Through Marcus Edwards	100		
Samuel T. Ferguson	100		
Jacob Henkel and his men	50		
S. Rosenbaum	70		
Gessler & Co	100		
Abbe Hughes & Spalsier	150		
G. H.	50		
W. H. Lawrence	50		
New-York *Tribune* Compositors' room	77		
Chas. A. Parke & Co	100		
M. Clavel & Co	50		
A. Demarest	50		
Wardell Woolsey	25		
Russell Johnson	50		
David Dows	500		
John H. Bussell & Co	100		
J. Davis	5		
Through Rev. Morgan Dix:			
Trinity Church	300		
St. Paul's Chapel	245		
St. John's Chapel	150		
Mission of St. Augustine	10		
Dr. Horace Hastings	100		
Müller Bros	100		
Wm. Walker Phelps	500		
W. C. Bryant	100		
W. C. Bryant, by Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd	25		
Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd	100		
John A. Contois	100		
Floyd & Bailey	200		
Employes No. 73 Leonard-st. by J. O'Hara	17		
Employes of Colwell & Bros' iron foundry	55		
Harvey, Spencer & Co.	250		
N'Newbury's Lodging-house, No. 40 Park-place	20		
Total			$71,319
Previously reported			554,976
Grand total			$626,295

The following statement exhibits the receipts at the Chamber of Commerce for each day from the 10th inst. up to and inclusive of yesterday:

Tuesday, Oct. 10	$62,023 00	Friday, Oct. 13	48,386 15
Wednesday, Oct. 11	109,923 59	Saturday, Oct. 14	94,613 23
Thursday, Oct. 12	123,650 04	Monday, Oct. 16	86,521 63
		Tuesday, Oct. 17	71,219 28
Grand total			$626,295 04

The Committee of One Hundred appointed by the Chamber of Commerce are requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 63 William-street, to-day, (Wednesday,) 18th inst., at noon, to act upon important business.

Chicago Relief in England.

London, Oct. 17.—The destruction of Chicago is still the absorbing topic. The Lord Mayor acknowledges a great number of small donations not included in the £30,000 already reported. He exhorts the people to continue the subscriptions until the amount shall be worthy of the enormous need of the great City of London. This morning the subscriptions at Liverpool had reached £10,000; at Leeds, £800; at Bradford, £2,000; Wolverhampton and Glasgow, £1,000 each; Cork, £400; Dublin, £1,500; Hanley, £400. Birmingham has already forwarded a first installment of £2,000, and further contributions are being made. At a relief meeting in Sheffield today £2,000 were collected in a few minutes.

One Word to Chicago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The whole civilized world is telling Chicago of its sympathy, and the warmest expression of it has yet to be heard, that which will be in the form of commercial acceptances, of credit and the patience of creditors. But while the world still holds its hand in the hand of Chicago, will Chicago hear it saying quietly: "One word? It is perhaps too much to ask of you that you build no more exceps in brick and stone and iron, but could you not now forbid that buildings of wood should exceed a certain moderate size, say that of an ordinary dwelling-house—and require that every such building shall stand at some little distance from any other?" V.

An Appeal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a large number of young ladies must have been deprived of their homes by the fire, and the schools of Chicago must, to a great extent, have been destroyed, it seems to me that no contribution for their relief could be more appropriate and timely than the offer of free board and education in the female colleges and seminaries of our State until their homes and schools can be re-established. Hoping that the principals of other seminaries will also come to their relief, I offer to contribute $1,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday was of a decidedly interesting character, with the attendance very large, thus proving that, when really first-class property is publicly offered on fair terms, investors will not easily put in an appearance, but respond. If the reality can be purchased on reasonable terms. The prices ruinously, as a general rule, ruled low, but not to such an extent as to indicate any serious decline in values. The following is, in brief, a review of the proceedings:

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of LUCIUS CRITTENDEN, deceased, disposed of property, as follows, belonging to the Crittenden estate: No. 13 East Fourteenth-street, embracing a three and a half-story Methodist brown-stone front house and lot, on the south side of the street, 142 feet east of of Broadway; 16 by 92, sold for $85,100 to W. L. Lawrence. No. 18 West Fifteenth-street, comprising a similar house, with lot 16 by 103.5, on the north side of the street, near Fifth-avenue, sold for $85,500 to LUCIUS CRITTENDEN, one of the heirs. The first-named dwelling sells for $9,300 and the second for $9,600 per annum, and at the figures quoted were bargains. Nos. 244, 246, 248 and 252 West Twenty-fifth-street, on the north side of the avenue, 375.5 feet east of Eighth-avenue, sold respectively as follows: No. 244, $19,100, to P. FARRELLY, purchaser; No. 246, $19,000, JOHN G. HEWES; No. 248, $21,100, ALEXANDER PEARSON; No. 252, $21,200, GRAHAM; and No. 254, $21,400, E. SPENCER, purchaser. In addition to these sales, MULLER & Co. offered at public auction four three-story brick-and-basement houses and lots—the first on each 18.9 by 100.11—on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 250 feet west of Avenue A, but no adequate bids being received, they were subsequently withdrawn. The Alexander Cash-house property, advertised to be sold by the same firm yesterday, was sold for foreclosure, other arrangements having been made in regard to its disposition. The premises Nos. 320, 322 and 324 West Twenty-fourth-street, sold on Monday by MULLER & Co., as we predicted in our report yesterday, were not sold, and we have since been so informed by the auctioneers.

LYNCH & CAINE sold two large plots of ground fronting, on the Harlem River, with water rights, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, the first of the plots containing twelve City lots, with office ware-house and dock thereon, having a water front of 146 feet, and street front on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street of 200 feet, was purchased by OLIVER BERRIAN for $60,500. The second plot, adjoining above, with office and stable on the same, containing eight City lots, with a front of 200 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street 197 feet front, was bought by MARTIN PAIX for $46,500. The property sold cheap.

ALLEN & BROWN, by order of the trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital, disposed of the property at present occupied by that institution, embracing a plot of ground 100 feet front on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, and 200.5 feet west of Seventh-avenue, and extending through to Twenty-seventh-street. Size of plot, 42.10 by 200.5. On the property is a large four-story and basement brick building 42.10 by 80, with an extensive addition in the rear. The premises were sold for $80,100, H. LAMOUROUX being the purchaser.

James McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, at pre-several sales, those under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, sold the following properties: Three-story brown-stone front house and lot on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, lot 24.6 by 92.2, purchased by P. TUNK for $19,100; three-story brick house and lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, lot 20 by 100.5, purchased by A. KAUFMAN for $13,500, a low figure.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered at public auction a four-story and basement 25 foot-range brown-stone dwelling, on 66th-st., between Fourth and Fourth-avenue, for which $21,200 were received, but not accepted, and the property was withdrawn. The same fate also offered at auction two brown-stone houses and lots, on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixtieth-street, known as Nos. 151 and 153 East Sixtieth-street, for which no bids being received, they were also withdrawn.

The two legal sales conducted by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, embracing the disposition respectively of a house and lot on Seventy-first-street, near First-avenue, and a house and lot on Forty-third-street, (No. 216) between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, were both postponed until the 31st inst. No further biddings were transacted.

The sale at Yonkers yesterday, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, was very largely attended, and the result a highly satisfactory one. Full particulars will be given to-morrow. This same firm are met with very great success in their sale of Lots at College Point, Long Island, sold on Monday, for which the attendance, in spite of the weather some 160 lots were disposed of at good figures. Details will be found below. The majority of the purchasers were from the vicinity and from this City. The sale of the Water front belonging to the property offered was postponed to a future day.

For to-day at the Exchange several quite important sales of City realty are announced, and in addition to our list of sales for the week we desire to call attention to a suburban sale of 400 choice building lots, at Orange Valley, N. J., under the direction of SCHLEIDER & HERMES, auctioneers. The lots are well located on Franklin; Magazine and Dresden streets, and on Avenue L and other streets in the Twelfth Ward of the city named. Sale on the ground at 1 o'clock. As an additional inducement to visitors, no auction fees are to be charged.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Oct. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Keller, Wilkins & Co.:

24-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 57 East 126th-st., e. s., 75 ft. e. Broadway, 20.6x100.11; $6,100

3-story brick house and lot, No. 57 West 30th-st., s. s., near 5th-av., 20.6x98.9; $9,500

3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 34 West 126th-st., s. s., near 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 36 West 126th-st., s. s., 20.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 38 West 126th-st., s. s., 41.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 40 West 126th-st., s. s., 62.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 42 West 126th-st., s. s., 83.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 44 West 126th-st., s. s., 104.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 46 West 126th-st., s. s., 125.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 48 West 126th-st., s. s., 146.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 50 West 126th-st., s. s., 167.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 52 West 126th-st., s. s., 188.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

3-story brick house and lot, No. 54 West 126th-st., s. s., 209.6 ft. e. 5th-av., 20.6x100.11; $9,600

By Lynch & Caine.

1 plot of land, containing 12 City lots, s. s. of Harlem River, with water front of 146 ft. on said river, office, warehouse and dock on property, street front 200 ft., water front 146.1 ft. ... $46,100

1 plot of land, containing 8 City lots, adjoining above, with 2-story frame dwelling, Nos. 1 and 3 Pearson, River front, 132 ft., street front, 197 ft.; ... 46,500

By Allen & Brown.

4-story and basement brick building, with stores and yard of ground, 41 feet, 4 in., n.s. West 28th-st., 200 ft. W. West 7th-av., extending through to West 27th-st., plot 41.10x197.6 ... 36,200

By Joseph Seaver.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, w. s. Lexington-av., 25 ft. 10 in. n. 58th-st., 20.8x75 ... $18,100

3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 222 West 39th-st., s. s., 80 ft. W. of 8th-av., 20.8x98.9 ... 9,000

Exchange Sales, Monday, Oct. 16.

CHARLES POST, LONG ISLAND.

By Jenkins & Purdy:

1 lot, No. 1 in 4 block A, 125-ft.-st. and 8th-av. ... $1,100

1 lot, No. 2 in 4 block A, 125-ft.-st. ... 1,100

1 lot, No. 3 in 4 block A, 125-ft.-st. ... 1,100

1 lot, No. 4 in 4 block A, 125-ft.-st. ... 1,100

1 lot, No.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
REGULAR AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS
THIS LINE CARRIES NO FIRE-WOOD.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LIVERPOOL.
CELTIC.....Saturday, Oct. 14, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Nov. 11, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Dec. 2.
From the White Star Dock, Foot of West Tenth-st., North River.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep nor pigs, but only cabin passengers, making the safest and most expeditious route, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those visiting to send for their friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Specie forms at a discount.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York, or to
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 20 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 9 East India-av., Leadenhall-st., London.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 2
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$70
STEERAGE.....$40
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MAGENNIS, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply, as by any other route at least.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Sept. 30, CALEDONIA, Saturday, Oct. 21.
Wednesday, Oct. 4, SWEDES, Wednesday, Oct. 25.
Saturday, Oct. 7, ANGLIA, Saturday, Oct. 28.
Wednesday, Oct. 18, COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Nov. 1
AND every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
For the accommodation of the patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides cosy cabin tickets, rail and steamer tickets to and from the West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.
Drafts of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast.
Rates of cabin passage, $75 and $70, according to location.
Cabin accommodation for sale for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Certificates (at £10 each) can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices, No. 21 Broadway.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18 Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 25 Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 28
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 1 Sylvania, Saturday, Nov. 4
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 8 Caledonia, Saturday, Nov. 11
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15 Saxonia, Saturday, Nov. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers carrying through.
First Cabin to Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $70, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
By Saturday steamers carrying Steerage Passengers only.
First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage to Scotland, Ireland, Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Bremen, and local Points on the Continent, over Mediterranean Ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP Cuba embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River City, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 18th October.
CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, Agent.
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Oct. 19, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 21, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Tuesday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | To Queenstown.....$80
To Londonderry.....80 | To London.....85
To Paris.....85 | To Paris.....90
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by those sending for their friends. Drafts issued payable on presentation.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first-class full-power, masonry steam-ships from PIER No. 8 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Oct. 18, at 8½ A.M.
ERIN (LATE), Capt. Wm. Thompson.....Oct. 25, at 9 A.M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Oct. 25, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Nov. 1, at 8½ A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. Pennington.....Nov. 8, at 9½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Murray.....Nov. 15, at 10 A.M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold.
Offices No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK (NEW), Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 A.M.
ENGLAND, Thursday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80; steerage, $30 through.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 14th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Oct. 30—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Cousins, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Paul Kan, touching at Punta Arenas, Acapulco, and San José Guatemala; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 1 P. M. of Oct. 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Nov. 8, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
E. B. BABY, Agent.

U.S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. M. MORTON, Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, via Nassau, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING U.S. MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ASPINWALL BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 24 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—Mail steamer CITY OF MERIDA, Commander Howland, leaving Pier 17 N. R., at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Freighter (Ryrson only), Tues., Oct. 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Commander.....Saturd. P., Nov. 4
CLEOPATRA, Freighter (Ryrson only), Tues., Nov. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, Commander.....Friday, Nov. 24
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. ARCHER & CO., 44 Pine-st., or
E. R. ARCHER & CO., Pier 17 N. R.

TRIPS TO TRAVELLERS.
Travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Specie forms at a discount. Drafts issued payable on presentation. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York, or at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or to IMRAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 20 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 9 East India-av., Leadenhall-st., London.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
FLORIDA RAILROAD,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK:
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THIS STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 197 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. THOMAS, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 17 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. B. LOVELL, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BISSELL, TUESDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, GERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Special inducements offered for freight.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. L. TOWERS, Agent A. & G. R. R., Savannah, Ga.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent O. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 20th of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Oct. 20
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THERASSON.....Nov. 20
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. G. M. SLOCUM.....Dec. 20
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY
PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE..$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED) ONLY.....892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 9 PINE-ST,
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rate.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

OUR 23D-ST. OFFICE
AT CHICAGO
IS UNINJURED BY THE FIRE,
AND WE ARE PREPARED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AS USUAL.
JACOB D. SKIFFERED & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 134 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CHICAGO.

CIRCULAR.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDS OF THE
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY.
WHEREAS, By an agreement between the Michigan Central and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Companies, the road of the last-named Company is to be leased to the Michigan Central in future; and by the terms of that agreement said Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road northerly, is now and consolidated mortgage is to be put upon the road for such an amount as will provide for a sufficient interest on the cost of the road so far north as the Straits of Mackinac, and also for the exchange of all outstanding bonds under previous mortgages for the bonds under the new mortgage or a similar kind; the terms of the agreement are such as may be done under the laws of Michigan, the Michigan Central Railroad Company may make its own bonds, to be secured by the same mortgage as the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, and issue the same in lieu of those of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, if it should prefer so to do. That whether it does or not will depend upon the interest there who hold the several classes of bonds already issued under the several mortgages upon the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road; that if the holders of these bonds shall elect to exchange them for the bonds of the Michigan Central, secured by a single first mortgage on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, then it will issue its own bonds for the extension of the road, and also for exchange for the outstanding bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, and otherwise not; and in order that it may determine whether it will or will not issue its own bonds upon said mortgage, it is necessary that the holders shall signify, at an early day, their disposition in the matter.
The bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to be issued, will be in sums of one thousand dollars each, dated Nov. 1, 1871, payable in twenty-five years, interest at eight per cent, free of Government tax, payable semi-annually at its office in Boston.
When exchange is made, it will be at par, interest to be adjusted.
Therefore, all holders of the bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company desirous of making the exchange as herein provided, will please notify ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at Boston, on or before the 10th day of December, 1871.
BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1871.
A DRAFT OF W. E. ARMS, DATED OCT. 13, 1871, for $1,823 47, on A. T. Stewart & Co., indorsed payable to the Bank of New-York, was stolen this morning. The negotiation of the same is forbidden.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible,
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.
First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000
This road COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipations. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in coin in New-York or London, free of tax. Coupons payable February and Aug. 1.
This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.
This road is a great central link, to which many of the principal lines centralise and diverge to all parts of the continent.
We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.
All marketable securities received in exchange at fair rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.
Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

V. B. KING & CO.,
NO. 5 WALL-ST.,
WILL BUY
FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.
$500,000 TO LOAN.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing for new stock in the proportion of one share for every five, and one share for every fraction of five shares greater than one-half, as registered in their name Oct. 30, 1871, to be paid for at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.
Subscriptions will be received, and the first instalment of fifty per centum will be payable between the 1st day of November and 1st day of December, 1871. Second instalment of fifty per centum will be payable on the 1st day of February, 1872, and if not paid on or before that date, the right to the stock subscribed for will cease.
If stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription. Interest to Feb. 1, 1872, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, will be allowed on all paid instalments, on which time certificate of stock will be issued. This interest will be paid with the February dividend.
Stockholders registered in New-York will subscribe and pay at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York; all others at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio.
No subscriptions will be received after Dec. 1, 1871. The transfer-books will close Oct. 30, and reopen Nov 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

$600,000
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Principal due 1st January, 1895, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railroad, rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $13,000 per mile.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,662,980 83-100; operating expenses and renewals, $1,037,636 12-100, leaving net earnings of $625,344 71, in excess of its annual interest of Seven per Cent. on $8,100,000 first mortgage bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built roads in the United States, and has been for over been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first class security.
The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 97½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB. KING & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED STOCK of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:
Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, at a meeting of the stockholders of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.
Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.
Notice of the calls for installment, payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.
The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 15th day of August, 1872.
If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, then such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.
Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first instalment called for Nov. 1. Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.
The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.
On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancelment of the scrip certificates.
Dividends will be paid on the instalments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.
Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Company in New-York and Cleveland, and a proportion of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.
The stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 25th day of September next, and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—YOU ARE hereby notified that a call of (40 per cent.) Forty per Centum has this day been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Third National Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., on or before TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1871.
J. J. CANDA, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1871, at the offices of the Company, corner of first-st. and 144th-av.
C. G. CLARK, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 9, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ONE CONCORD AND ONE LIGHT express wagon, one Depository and one two-seat depot wagon; one four-wheel top-carryall with top; one light road wagon; one collector's cart. Also, a fancy wagon; one two-seat phaeton. Apply at No. 6 Pine-st., corner of Nassau.

FOR SALE—A 16-HAND BAY HORSE, 6 years old, long tail, warranted kind and sound in every way, will go in single and double harness. Also, a superior saddle horse, very handsome, well broke, will carry a lady. To be seen at White's Livery Stable, No. 6 and 10 East 19th-st.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, HORSES, &c. Large assortment of harness, blankets, robes, &c., of all grades of any house in New-York; no exception; harness, $5 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSLEY & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, long tail bays, 15¼ hands high, seven years old, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness. Apply at D. HAMETT'S, No. 15 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high; good for carriage or work horse. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 36 West 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 130 WEST 23D-ST.—PARLOR AND second floor, new and elegantly furnished; each floor contains four rooms, gas, private bath and closet, and abundance of pantry room; first-class private table.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN A PRIvate house, comprising three handsomely-furnished rooms en suite, ample pantries, bath, &c., private table and attendance; references. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 247 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDsome back parlor, second, with hall bedroom adjoining, will be let by a small private family to one or two young gentlemen, without board: fire, gas and water; $10 per week; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS from 5th-av. elegantly and freshly-furnished suites, with or without private table. Also board for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 20 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOTEL BOARD.—PARTIES HAVING townhouses shut-up will find excellent board, at reasonable terms, at the Winlet, at the Western Hotel, No. 9 Cortlandt-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET As third-story front room to one or two gentlemen, without board; gas, bath, &c.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 152 East 26th-st.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, bath-room, and ample closets, second floor; also a pretty, small room, for gentleman requiring good accommodations, without board, or only breakfast; house private; family small. Call at 39 West 4th-st.

NO. 122 WEST 13TH-ST.—HANDSOME suite of three rooms, parlor floor, and four rooms second floor; private table if desired, at reasonable rates; references exchanged.

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent two or three handsome rooms; location central; references required; parties wishing superior accommodations; highest references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO rooms communicating which they will rent with or without board; also, a hall bedroom. Apply at No. 239 East 19th-st.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A SECOND floor of four rooms, separate or together, in the large stone house No. 29 West 18th-st.; best references required.

TWO HALL BEDROOMS—WITH board to gentlemen; house and attendance first-class; referenced required. No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135, NEAR 16TH-ST.—A handsome suite of rooms on the first floor, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen; house and location strictly first-class; references required. Call at No. 15 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, NO. 2 West 10th-st., furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen only; reference required.

20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms to let with first-class board; references required.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.; nicely-furnished rooms to let with first-class board; reference required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 307, PARLOR FLOOR AND third floor to let together or separately, with private table. References required.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor, consisting of three large rooms, to let, with board.

NO. 57 WEST 32TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—RECEPTION room, suitable for a physician; also, rooms to let, with or without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, two pleasant, well-furnished rooms to gentlemen. No. 61 St.-av.

NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE.—A SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MONTROSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Good board, with delightful rooms, at moderate rates, ten minutes' walk from depot; carriage in attendance free of charge. Address Box No. 109 South Orange Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA, SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

NO. 27 WEST 30TH-ST., A PARLOR floor, with private table, or front parlor, with rooms on second floor, en suite; referenced exchanged; private family.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCHLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
MAX ZEISS, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 274 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 32D-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 draws interest from Oct. 1.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 CH.-st., corner of 32D-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, and New-Bowery, New-York.
Open daily. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 33 Broadway.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Ten cents to $10,000 received on deposit.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax, commences first every month. HENRY SMITH, Pres.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HAGAN, Vice-Presidents.
R. H. SELMS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 806 and 808 Canal-st., corner of Lafayette.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $10,004,857 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,970,467 05. Surplus, $201,823 95.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN ($10) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. S. GLEETON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 PECKsan Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 32 Nassau-st., free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M., TUESDAY, the 24th inst., for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $14,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 30 Exchange-place,
New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in the City, Brooklyn or lower parts of Westchester County. First and second mortgages bought and sold.
M. J. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
PAREPA-ROSA—GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
EIGHTH NIGHT—SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. (By special request.)
PAREPA-ROSA as LUCRETIA.
LOCRETIA.
Mr. H. SEGUIN as ORSINI.
Mr. TOM KARL as GENNARO.

JEROME PARK.

Last and Best Day of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park.

The Greatest Race Day in the Records of the Course—Tubman, Aureola, Woodbine, Abdel Koree, Saliua, and Tammany the Winners.

Never did the autumnal glow of foliage display rainbow reveal, at Jerome Park, a more brilliant prologue than that spark was ushered in yesterday. It was the closing day of the Fall Meeting. The sunny and balmy air of the Metropolitan Indian summer prevailed, from which as many colors glowed as those tremblings in the breeze on the trees in whose embrace the Park nestles. But few of the thousands present yesterday will ever witness another such a day of splendid equine contests. Six capital races furnished the day's sport, and again twice did the blue and red of the veteran McDANIEL achieve a victory, the fact being entirely unexpected, especially in the four-mile race. In that event *Abdel Koree* led, *Helmbold* by one length only on the third mile, and the backers of the great five-yearold felt confident of victory. But as the two climbed up each ingoing drawing nearer to the finish, and *Abdel Koree* still held his vantage ground, looks of dismay began to overspread the countenances of many of the habitués of the post-room. As the two long-winded, strong-limbed *Australians* tore down the stretch in the final struggle the excitement depicted upon the thousands of faces in and about the grand stand was painful to behold, for when it was seen that the whip failed to rouse the favorite to renewed efforts, and *Abdel Koree* dashed under the string winner by a neck, even the heaviest losers on the race, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, joined in the thunders of applause, which echoed and re-echoed from the hills for miles around.

The track, although in much better condition than on any of the previous days, was still somewhat heavy, and taking into consideration the fact that the peculiar formation of the track renders it necessarily a slow one, the time made in most of the races yesterday was truly wonderful.

THE DASH OF ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The first race of the day was a free handicap sweepstakes, of the cash, With $500 added, a distance of one mile and an eighth. The starters were *Vespucius*, *Fireball*, *Alberera*, BUTLER WHITNEY'S chestnut filly by John Hooper, Tubman, Rufus, and GRINSTEAD & Co.'s mare by Lexington, dam by Sir Archy. Tubman was the favorite at almost any odds, selling in the pools as follows: Tubman, $200; *Fireball*, $135; *Tularia*, $60; GRINSTEAD'S filly, $35, and the field $65. *Fireball* ran so well the first two miles for the Maturity Purse, on the second day of the meeting, that there was plenty of betting men willing to take the odds that he could beat Tubman for a short distance. They were woefully disappointed, however, as he made but a poor show in this race or the next one, in which he also started. The horses were started from the Inning Stand jumping away with the lead at the fall of the flag, Tubman to the front, the filly showed in front about a length and a half; *Tubman* was second, the Grinstead filly third, and *Tularia* fourth. Going around the west turn the Grinstead filly cut in ahead of Tubman. Otherwise their relative positions remained unchanged. Turning out of sight behind the Clubhouse Bluff, the Grinstead filly succeeded in getting to the front, the *Hooper* filly was second, *Tubman* third, *Tularia* fourth, *Fireball* fifth, *Alberera* sixth, and *Vespucius* last. All eyes were turned to the point where the horses would emerge from behind the Club-house, and when the blue jackets and red sash of McDANIEL'S mare the first to make her appearance, one simultaneous shout of "Tubman wins" rent the air. Around the east turn and down the homestretch *Tubman* led the way at a slashing pace, but *Tularia* stuck to him like his own shadow, and would not be shaken off. The Grinstead filly, however, gave up the contest when half way home, and also allowed both *Alberera* and *Vespucius* to give her the go-by. Tubman was first across the score by a length; *Tularia* second, four lengths ahead of *Alberera*, and *Vespucius* fourth. The Grinstead filly, *Fireball*, and the Hooper filly brought up the rear. Time—1:59.

THE DASH OF ONE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

The second race was another free handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, with $600 added. The distance was one mile and five-eighths. *Oriolan*, *Sunbeam*, *Fireball*, *Geo. Rice*, *Lizzie B. Hedgpeth*, the mare by *Kingfisher*, and *Aureola* were the starters. McDANIEL'S entry was again a favorite, with *Oriolan* and *Aureola* as second and third favorites. A large number of pools were sold at the following rates: *Lizzie B.* $200; *Oriolan*, $200; *Aureola*, $100; *Rice*, $110; *Sister to Kingfisher* $60, and the field $100. The start was made from near the Judge's stand, between the grand stand and the Club-house. When the flag fell, *Oriolan* dashed off with the lead, closely followed by *Rice* and *Aureola*, the others straggling in the rear; these positions were maintained until they had made one complete circuit of the course, when *Rice* went lame and fell into the rear ranks. *Aureola* took second place, and the latter in turn *Aureola* challenged *Oriolan* for the lead, and in a second the maroon, salmon and scarlet led the way. On the way down the homestretch, *Sanford* made a desperate rush for the front, and notwithstanding Palmer labored under the disadvantage of a broken stirrup strap, he landed them second, and lost a length and a half behind the winner. *Aureola*, *Oriolan* was third, *Geo* fourth, *Sister to King*, *Lizzie B.* sixth, *Lizzy B.* sixth, *Fireball* seventh, *Hedgpeth* eighth, and *Rice* last. Time—2:27¼.

THE THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

The third event of the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maiden two-year olds, for a purse of $500. This race was contested by the following youngsters: *Mint*, *Richard Rae*, *Woodbine*, *Bonnie Katie*, PENNOCK'S b. c. by *Asteroid*, *Girl of the Period* and *Meteor*. *Meteor* was the favorite, selling in the pools as follows: *Meteor*, $210; *Woodbine*, $100; *Girl of the Period*, $80, and the field, $250. *Mint* had a trifle the best of the start, *Bonnie Katie* was second, and *Richard Rae* third. Passing the Club-house, *Woodbine* and *Girl of the Period* both cut in, in front of *Mint* and disappointed her friends in turn. PENNOCK'S *Asteroid* was the last out of sight, he having made a poor start. The *Girl of the Period* made her head run behind the hill, and as they came in sight again, her black and white jacket showed half a length in front of *Woodbine*. The *Girl's* triumph, however, was a short one, as *Woodbine* took the lead again on the turn, and *Meteor* also passed her when half way home, the latter reaching *Woodbine* crossed the score an easy winner by five lengths. *Meteor* was second, four lengths ahead of the *Girl of the Period*, and *Mint* was fourth. *Bonnie Katie* came in fifth, PENNOCK'S *Asteroid* sixth, and *Richard Rae* last. Time—1:17¾.

THE FOUR MILE DASH.

The great event of the day was the fourth race, a dash of four miles for a purse of $1,200. But three horses entered into this contest. *Helmbold*, *Abdel-Koree*, and *Defender*. *Helmbold's* established reputation as a "four-miler," of course, gave him the ascendency in the pools, and large amounts were invested at the following rates: *Helmbold*, $1,200; *Abdel-Koree*, $600, and *Defender*, $176. *Defender* made the running for the first two miles and a half, *Helmbold* ran second, distant from two to fifteen lengths, and *Abdel-Koree* followed in the rear, about four lengths behind the favorite. On the east turn in the third mile *Abdel-Koree* cut in between *Helmbold* and *Defender*, and in a few strides more led by a clear length. *Defender* left in the rear and was soon so far behind that he was pulled out of the race. From this point *Abdel-Koree*, although still leading, proved, managed to retain the lead, and won by a neck. *Defender* came in about a furlong behind. The time of the first mile was 1:57½, second mile, 1:56, third mile, 1:59½, and the fourth mile, 1:52. The total time, 7:35. This is the fastest four miles ever made on the course, and taking into consideration the track and its condition, is probably the fastest ever made.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER DASH.

The fifth race was a dash of one mile and a quarter, for a purse of $600. Although four horses were entered in this race, the only ones to start were A. BELMONT'S ch. c. *By the Sea*, and M. H. SANFORD'S b. f. *Saliua*. *Bisa* and *Lizzie B.* were the ones drawn. *Saliua* had the call in the betting at large odds, and sold in most of the pools at about five to one. The race was not an exciting one, as *Saliua* led from the start, and a great portion of the distance was from three to four lengths in advance. *By the Sea*, however, made a good rush down the homestretch, and was beaten by a length only. Time—2:13¾.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The final race of the day and meeting was the handicap steeple-chase for a purse of $300. The following well known jumpers started in the race: *Dick Jackson*, *Tammany*, *Athlone*, *Jim Tisdale*, *Surprise* and *Astronomer*. Howgate intended to start *King John* also, but when brought out he was found to be quite lame. *Tammany* was a hot favorite, and sold at odds of four to three against the field. *Dick Jackson* and *Jim Tisdale* were second and third choices. The horses started from in front of the Club-house, and ran west toward the head of the three-quarters track. Near the same stand they all took the first hurdle safely in the following order: *Surprise*, *Tammany*, *Athlone*, *Jim Tisdale*, *Astronomer* and *Dick Jackson*. *Athlone* was first over the track rail into the field, with *Surprise* second and *Jim Tisdale* third. Two stout fences in the west field were taken in the same order, and they dashed out on the track again in front of the Club-house. A hurdle at this point cha not bar their further progress, but as they turned into the field on the east side of the bluff, *Athlone* made a bolt down the main track, while his rider continued on his course into the field. This, of course, put an end to *Athlone's* further share in the sport. Three fences were next taken by *Surprise*, *Tisdale*, and *Tammany*, in one, two, three order, and then came the great water-jump between the stand and the Club-house. All crossed this safely—*Surprise* first, *Tisdale* second, *Tammany* third, *Dick Jackson* fourth, and *Astronomer* last. Down the narrow, grass lane, the horses fairly flew, took another hurdle, crossed the main track, and in an instant disappeared behind the rocky knoll west of the track. They next made their appearance over a tickish stone wall on the brink of the hill, *Tisdale* leading, followed by *Surprise* and *Dick Jackson*. The track fell was crossed, and into the field again came the same, three and cheer informs. A heavy wall was got over, and the horses dashed out on the main track for the final struggle. *Dick Jackson* was first over the hurdle in front of the Club-house; *Tisdale* second, and *Tammany* third. Coming out of sight *Tammany* took the lead, and when they came into view again was leading by lengths, with *Dick Jackson* second, *Tisdale* third, *Surprise* fourth, and *Astronomer* last. Crossing the next to the last hurdle, *Dick Jackson* made a stumble, and did not get straightened up until the others were a quarter of a mile away. The last hurdle was taken by *Tammany* and *Tisdale* together, with *Surprise* third, and close after them. *Tammany* showed the most foot in the final brush, and won by a length. *Tisdale* was second, three-quarters of a length ahead of *Surprise*, *Astronomer* fourth and *Dick Jackson* last. Time—4:36½.

SUMMARY.

JEROME PARK.—Fall meeting—Fourth day, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1871.

FIRST RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, at $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added, the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

D. McDaniel's b. c. Tubman, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Last of Sidney, 95 pounds—Roe.... 1
B. G. Thomas's b. f. Tularia, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lady Taylor, 90 pounds—Williams.... 2
H. C. Dawson's b. m. Alberera, 6 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 97 pounds—Thomas.... 3
D. D. Withers' ch. h. Vespucius, 5 years, by Planet, dam Columbia, 97 pounds—W. Gray.... 0
W. Cottrill's gr. c. Fireball, 4 years, by Lecompte, dam Dixie, 104 pounds—Mack.... 0
Butler Whitney's ch. f., 4 years, by John Hooper, dam Flora Mellen, 91 pounds—Partrom.... 0
Grinstead & Bleecker's ch. h. 5 years, by War Dance, dam the dam of Optimist, 95 pounds—Sparling.. 0
Time—1:59.

SECOND RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, of $30 each, if not declared out, with $600 added; the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and five-eighths.

B. G. Thomas's b. f. Aureola, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Dixie, 79 pounds—Williams.... 1
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, 6 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 108 pounds—Palmer.... 2
Jones, Carroll & Co.'s br. c. Oriolan, 4 years, by Doncaster, dam Canary Bird, 103 pounds—Glasco.... 3
H. C. Dawson's b. h. Geo. aged, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 97 pounds—Thomas.... 0
D. J. Crosse's b. f. sister to Kingfisher, 3 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Eltham Lass, 76 pounds—Donahue.... 0
D. [illegible] br. f. Lizzie B., 3 years, by Alabama, dam Wombat, 91 pounds—Roe.... 0
W. Cottrill's gr. h. Fireball, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Dixie, 104 pounds—Mack.... 0
James Thompson's b. c. Nickajack, 3 years, by Rodgers, dam Capitola, 84 pounds—Coombe.... 0
D. D. Withers' br. f. Rizzie, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Rabia, 92 pounds—Hickman.... 0
Time—2:27¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for maiden two-year olds; entrance-money to second horse; three-quarters of a mile.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine, by Censor or Kentucky, dam Fleur de Champs, 97 pounds—Floyd 1
D. B. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, dam Maria Ennis, 109 pounds—Hickman.... 2
L. Lorillard's b. f. Girl of the Period, by Virgil, dam Nannie Butler, 97 pounds—Parton.... 3
D. D. Withers' b. f. Mint, by Eclipse, dam Hennas Farrow, 97 pounds—Donahue.... 0
J. S. Watrous' b. f. Bonnie Katie, by Kentucky, dam Paola, 97 pounds—E. Thomas.... 0
L. W. Pennock's b. c. by Asteroid, dam Josephine B. Rowan, 109 pounds—Jackson.... 0
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Richard Roe, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave, 109 pounds—Hopper.... 0
Time—1:17¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $1,200; entrance-money to second horse; four miles:

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Abdel Koree, 5 years, by Australian, dam Rescue, 95 pounds—Roe.... 1
W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, 5 years, by Imp. Australian, dam Lavender, 114 pounds—Hayward.... 2
John Morrissey's ch. c. Defender, 4 years, by John Morgan, dam Cycsonia, 108 pounds—Hickman. 3
Time—7:35.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $600; entrance-money to second horse; one mile and a quarter.

M. H. Sanford's b. f. Saliua, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Lewis, 92 pounds—Donahue.... 1
A. Belmont's ch. c. By the Sea, 3 years, by Tranmany, dam Berenice, 98 pounds—Hermen.... 2
Time—2:13¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Steeple-chase; purse $600, of which $200 to the second horse, three or more to start; entrance free; about two miles and a half.

Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Tammany, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Matilda, 147 pounds—Gadsney.... 1
J. K. Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, dam Louise Jordan, 147 pounds—Midgley. 2
Lorillard, Kenney & Co.'s ch. g. Surprise, 5 years, by Logan, dam Maternal Aunt, 152 pounds—Gilson. 3
J. W. Walden's br. c. Astronomer, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, 118 pounds—W. Miller. 0
A. Taylor's ch. h. Dick Jackson, aged, by Revenue, dam Victoire, 149 pounds—Welch.... 0
Jas. Thompson's ch. h. Athlone, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Alabama, 140 pounds—Nolan.... 0
Time—4:36½.

THE WESTERN FIRES.

Destruction in Northern Kansas—Relieving the Destitution in Michigan—Appeals to the Public.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Accounts from Northern Kansas say that destructive fires have been raging in Deer Creek and Harrison Creek Valleys, extending to Jefferson County, Nebraska. Several houses, barns, large quantities of grain, hay and other crops have been destroyed, and many miles of fence burned. The loss is estimated at $30,000 to $50,000.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—Earnest appeals still come from the north and north-western portion of the State, which are being responded to with marked liberality. Contributions continue to flow in, and every train and boat convey help to the sufferers. In thirty days water communication with the devastated districts will cease, after which supplies must be teamed sixty miles to Manistee, and fifty to one hundred miles into St. Clair and Huron Counties. Speedy assistance must be rendered, and contributions for these places should be sent to Senator FERRY, Grand Haven, Mich. In the vicinity of Holland nearly 5,000 persons are needing daily supplies of food. A late hour last night Gov. BALDWIN issued a proclamation to the people of Michigan, in which he says:

"While you have been occupied in the noble work of furnishing relief to the sorely-afflicted people of the neighboring City of Chicago, large sections of our own State were being devastated by the same terrible scourge of fire. Several counties are almost entirely ruined; cities, towns and villages reduced to ashes; mills, which gave employment and support to hundreds of families; whole townships of valuable timber, dwellings, barns and crops, are totally destroyed. The loss in both life and property is appalling. Thousands of people are rendered homeless and destitute of the necessaries of life. The approaching inclement season makes it doubly terrible for the afflicted people." He calls earnestly for every citizen of the State who escaped the sad disaster to contribute promptly and liberally to the relief of their suffering fellow-citizens. The Governor adds: "While contributions have been and probably will continue to be received from other States, we must depend mainly upon the people of this Commonwealth. Two committees have been appointed, one to be located at Detroit and the other at Grand Rapids. Donors are requested to send to either of the Committees most convenient for them."

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 17.

The following appeal to the public is published:

The Cities of Holland and Manistee, with other smaller places, need material sympathy, and the homeless people must be provided for. A long Winter will surely try their fortitude, and we ask the liberal aid of those mercifully spared from fire. Contributions sent to Senator FERRY here, will safely reach their designated points.

S. H. GRIFFIN,
(Signed,) D. COTLER, } Committee.
E. P. PERRY,

THE RECENT GALES.

A Church Blown Down in Maine—Disasters on the Lakes—Damage in the Maritime Provinces.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—On Sunday last the congregation of the Catholic church here had just left the basement, when the church was blown down by a severe gale of wind. The building was quite recently erected.

KINCARDINE, Ont., Oct. 17.—The American schooner *J. E. Mixer*, of Detroit, bound to Alcona, Mich., went ashore in a gale on Sunday. The cargo is partially saved, but the vessel is going to pieces. The schooner *D. Ferguson*, of Buffalo, with 14,000 bushels of wheat, from Duluth to Buffalo, is waterlogged. She went on a reef yesterday, half a mile from the shore, a mile above the harbor, and will be a total loss. The Captain and crew were taken off in a fishing-boat. The barges *Gothart*, *Dayton Morton* and *Mary Stanton* are now lying at anchor within four miles of the harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16.—Great damage has been done by a gale which commenced on Thursday evening, to wharves and other property. The steamer *Chaleo* broke loose, and did great injury by dashing against the wharves, but sustained no damage herself. News is arriving from all parts of the Province of great destruction of property, but the loss of life is not great. The gale is the severest experienced for many years. The railroad between Halifax and Bedford is much damaged, and no trains are running.

He Cordova On the Ring.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S lecture on the "Ring," or "Pity about Brown," given by him last evening before an immense audience at St. Peter's Hall, in West Twenteth-street, is a splendid satire upon the long-existing frauds in this unfortunate City. The story of our wrongs told by the narrator with inimitable sarcasm as those of "the City of Womanhattan, in the State of Albania, in the Great Republic of Usia," familiarizes the listener with the whole condition of things in New-York politics, and so popularizes the theme as to render good service to the cause of reform. The witty trenchant, and the portraiture of Peter Black—"the general putter-through"—so bold and expellent as to need no explanation.

The Siege of Paris—Lecture by Rev. Athanase Coquerel-Fils.

Last evening, Rev. ATHANASE COQUEREL-FILS, Pastor of the French Reformed Church at Paris, delivered a lecture on the "Siege of Paris by the Prussians," before a very large audience at the Cooper Institute. He was introduced by Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, who spoke of him in highly-eulogistic terms. After explaining the causes of the late war in France the lecturer gave a vivid description of what was thought and felt in Paris during the siege, by the 2,000,000 of people the city contained. In conclusion, M. COQUEREL said he would rather be France down-trodden and conquered than Prussia victorious, but held under the iron rule of Imperialism.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Countess DI BANUELOS, is at the Everett House.

Lieut.-Col. DAIZELL, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. L. C. JONES, of North Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander E. T. WOODWARD, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

United States Senator CHAS. SUMNER and M. BRIMMER, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Bishop WILMER, of Mobile, and Gen. J. IRWIN GREGG, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

E. CEDERSTRAHLE, Secretary of the Swedish Legation; Judge J. J. MCNEIL, of Peekskill, and Gen. CHAS. H. COLLIS, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Major S. RUSSELL, of the United States Army, and Col. G. W. GILL, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment National Guard will celebrate the anniversary of their organization by a banquet at Delmonico's this evening.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, JAMES H. SNOWDEN was committed yesterday for stabbing CHARLES COOLEY, of No. 17 Sullivan-street, in the breast with a razor.

VALENTINE HARDT, a German, forty-five years of age, who resided at No. 418 Fifth-street, fell dead on the sidewalk at the corner of Fulton and West streets yesterday morning.

Congressman OAKES AMES, of Massachusetts; Gen. W. S. HUNTINGTON, of Washington; Mrs. President GRANT, Miss NELLY GRANT, and Mrs. CRESWELL, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PHILLIP CONWAY, fifty-four years of age, who lived at No. 469 Greenwich-street, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from a scaffold in Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The Kimball habeas corpus case was before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday. In the application of counsel for Mrs. KIMBALL, the relator, the writ was dismissed, and the child was remanded to the custody of the father.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 126 Stanton-street, occupied by MARGARET DRANT as a grocery store; damage, $50; insured for $600 in the Yonkers and New-York Company.

Yesterday a Sheriff's jury heard evidence respecting the sanity of Mrs. CONNOLLY, widow of the late Dr. CONNOLLY, who committed suicide, and returned a verdict declaring Mrs. CONNOLLY insane.

OWEN GANNON was brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charged with resisting a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. He was committed for examination in default of $5,000 bail.

DAVID J. KELLY, who is under indictment in the United States Circuit Court, charged with submitting letters from the Post-office, appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and renewed his bail in the sum of $5,000.

Target excursions are at present all the rage, and politicians have to pay up pretty handsomely to the strikers who make up the aggregate of these noble battalions. But politicians of the Tammany tribe dare not refuse them.

Yesterday morning a wagon containing five barrels of illicit whisky was seized in the streets by Internal Revenue Officer MACK, and brought to the United States Courts. It is presumed it was brought from Irishtown, Brooklyn.

In the case of BROWN vs. ELLIOTT, tried in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover damages for the careless use of Croton, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury have rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $5,000.

The United States ship *Portsmouth*, which arrived here on the 14th inst., will go out of commission after the arrival of the Russian Prince, during whose stay she will be the flagship of Admiral STRINGHAM, and will carry his pennant.

A long row of large gas-pipes lie in the sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Tenth and Twelfth streets, and have been there for some time. The leak in the gas is very large about this spot, and the new tubes are immediately needed.

New-York thieves are just now returning to the city full of plunder from their annual excursions to the States South and West, where they prosper abundantly by pocket-picking. Trains from the West daily bring back scores of them.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while DENNIS FOY, aged twenty-six, was sitting at breakfast with JOSEPH CULLEN, at the residence of the latter, No. 262 West Seventeenth-street, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a table-knife.

An application was made yesterday to Judge INGRAHAM for a mandamus to compel Register MICHAEL CONNOLLY to permit the examination of the public records in his office for the purpose of having the same published. The Court reserved its decision.

In the case of HUGO RAUFFINS against BERNHARD ULLMAN and DUBOIS SMITH, his attorney, for false imprisonment, the facts of which have already been published in the TIMES, a verdict for $6,000 has been rendered in favor of plaintiff in the Marine Court.

Yesterday JOHN ROIG, a cigar dealer, of No. 339 First-avenue, was swindled out of $326 by two men who pretended that they were United States detectives. A man named SMITH, a confectioner, was brought before Justice SHANDLEY and held for examination.

In the case of SARAH ELLIS, who was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict, yesterday, censuring Messrs. M. & H. MICHAEL, of No. 86 Avenue C, by whom the oil had been sold. The Coroner held Messrs. MICHAEL & LEMMER in $2,500 bail each.

PATRICK KELLY, a notorious dealer in counterfeit money, was yesterday arrested and brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, at the instance of one of Col. WHITELEY'S detectives. When searched $30 worth of counterfeit money was discovered in his possession. He was held for examination in $20,000 bail.

Within the past few days a race of men have sprung up on the public thoroughfares who seriously bar alms, under the plea of being "Chinese sufferers." Some make it a practice to visit residences. In the majority of cases these men have never seen China, but find the trick pays well.

An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, in the case of JOHN A. LANE, an oysterman, forty-eight years of age, who lived at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and was accidentally drowned in Prince's Bay by falling overboard from a sloop. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered, and the remains were taken to Port Richmond for interment.

In the case of STOKES vs. FISH, Jr., the facts of which were recently reported in the TIMES, Judge INGRAHAM has rendered his decision granting defendant's motion to suppress certain matter contained in the plaintiff's affidavit as impertinent. He gives plaintiff permission to serve new affidavits, excluding the impertinent matter.

Yesterday afternoon, while Mrs. ELIZABETH MCQUADE, of No. 30 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was passing through Chatham square, she was suddenly assaulted by THOMAS COOK, a ruffian, who seized her gold watch and chain, valued at $125, and attempted to make off with them. He was taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed for trial without bail.

One of the noblest charitable institutions in the City is that known as the House of the Good Shepherd, where unfortunate girls are taken care of on the complaints of their relatives, and in many cases reformed. Even here, however, political chicanery has found a field to work in, and girls obtain their discharge very often, to return to a career of vice, through the influence brought to bear upon Police Justices by their political friends. Several cases of the kind have happened recently.

The case of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church against the Oliver-street Baptist Church, the decision in relation to which, in the Court of Appeals, was recently published in the TIMES, is now before the Special Term of the Superior Court for a settlement of the exact legal relations of the opposing corporations, and of their respective interests in the corporate property.

Perhaps the most disagreeable feature of race days at Jerome Park is the scene at McComb's Dam Bridge, on the return home. Owing to Police laxity, several "smash-ups" occur at this point each race day. Carriages are allowed to crowd in two or three lines, and at the passage of the bridge laths scarcely every moment as to who shall have the right of way.

WM. O'BRIEN, a carman, living at No. 6 Pearl-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having fraudulently obtained a case of braids valued at $790, the property of FLUM & CO., of No. 10 Walker-street, from the freight office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, at Pier No. 40 North River. He was committed for trial with bail.

It was proposed last Spring, on the occasion of yacht races, to send out a boat from the Sandy Hook Telegraph Station to the Press-boat, that news might be had in the City during the progress of a race. The adventurous reporter who lands at present on the sand-bar goes through a variety of adventures in the discharge of his duty, and invariably gets lost and finds his way to the City as best he can. The small boat was intended to obviate this, but the idea seems to have been lost sight of.

BROOKLYN.

JAMES CURRY, who two weeks ago entered the house of JEROME CAMFIELD, at No. 152 Henry-street, and, after robbing the premises, attempted to shoot the proprietor, was arrested yesterday.

THEODORE BLAND PEYOR left his home, No. 114 Willett-street, on Sunday evening, and has not been heard from since. He is twenty years of age, of smooth face, dark hair and hazel eyes, and is five feet ten inches high.

On application of CHARLES H. JUDSON, Judge GILBERT yesterday issued an injunction restraining the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company from doing further business, at present, and appointing MARCUS P. HODGE, receiver.

STATEN ISLAND.

H. WILLIAM HOLMES, Jr., was accidentally shot, yesterday afternoon, in the left shoulder, by a companion named THOMS.

The residence of Mr. THEODORE THAMES, at Factoryville, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $2,500; fully insured.

Last evening a fire broke out in the brass foundry of Messrs. AUTENWITH & MCCULLUM, Hunter's Point. It was entirely consumed. Loss $7,000; partially insured.

The Grand Jury of the Superior Court yesterday censured the Justices of Queens County for not making better returns of criminal business performed by them.

THOMAS W. ANDREWS was committed to the Richmond County Jail, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of forging Assistant Assessor ALLEN'S signature to certain

[Advertisement.]
The Grand Duke ALEXIS has telegraphed to KNOX to keep him well supplied with head-gear during his sojourn in America. The Grand Duke thinks that a Hat from KNOX to both Grace and the Russian Minister will settle all existing difficulties. KNOX is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
"PENNY WISE AND FOUND FOOLISH"—To risk your lives and property by burning common kerosene when a trifle more will buy DENSLOW & BUSH'S SAFETY OIL (150° fire test.) No change in lamps. Ask your grocer for it. Office, No. 120 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, daily to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMMONS, General Agent.

Newspapers for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered daily to the same parties.

Movement of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho.....Oct. 18...New-York.....Liverpool.
Cuba.....Oct. 18...New-York.....Liverpool.
City of Baltimore..Oct. 19...New-York.....Liverpool.
Caledonia.....Oct. 21...New-York.....Glasgow.
Denmark.....Oct. 21...New-York.....Liverpool.
Pereire.....Oct. 21...New-York.....Havre.
Parthia.....Oct. 21...New-York.....Liverpool.
City of Brussels..Oct. 21...New-York.....Liverpool.
America.....Oct. 21...New-York.....Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, &c.

Tybee.....Oct. 18...New-York.....San Domingo.
Columbia.....Oct. 19...New-York.....Havana.
Merrimack.....Oct. 20...New-York.....Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Idaho*, at 6 A. M....For Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 3 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....8 A. M., 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....8 A. M., 4:30, 9 P. M.
East, Way, via Harlem R. R.....8 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....8 A. M., 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....8 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....2 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M., 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
West, Mail, through Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
West, Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 17.—*In steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—Miss King, Mr. Gibbin, Mrs. Gibbin, Miss A. Hobart, Mr. Foot, Mr. Earl, Miss Earl, T. T. Hutson, F. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith, H. Roberts, Mr. Busbey, W. Tapscott, Jr., Tapscott, Mrs. F. H. Hubbard, E. Harvey, P. Lockie, Mrs. Lockie, Miss Lockie, A. Mayer, J. H. McLean, Mr. Strudwick, G. F. Fuch, W. Crosby, Miss A. Hamilton, Master A. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. De Peyster, Mr. De Peyster, Mrs. M. A. Sherman, Miss M. Hobart, Miss Russell.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises....6:14 | Sun sets....5:16 | Moon sets....8:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11:03 | Gov. Island 11:33 | Hell Gate....1:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Oct. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Wm. Inman & Guion; Parana, (Br.,) Wilkinson, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Rumbardt & Co.; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz, &c., Livingston, Fox & Co.; Sol. Blanco, Norton, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; D. Tiley, Davis, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fuka, Philadelphia; J. Hand; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston; Henry Morgan & Co.; Leo, Dunbar, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Wilcox, &c.

Ships Transcaspian, Waterhouse, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; American Union, Decant, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Alexander, (Br.,) Dempster, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; James Welsh, Hammond, Barbadoes, T. B. & F. A. Dwight; A. Kobbe, Dow, Havana, Jas. L. Ward & Co.

Barks Arcadia, (Br.,) Garvin, Gibraltar, for orders, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Mary Knowlton, Foster, Matanzas, Hudson & English; Grot van Amsle, (Ger.,) Kruse, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Chauncey.

Barks M. A. Williams, Kelly, Greytown, (Nicaragua,) Sprout Bros.; Annie Marden, (Br.,) Miller, St. John, N. B., F. L. Nevius & Sons; Jesse L. Clark, Clark, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Franklin, Vail, New-Orleans; Rosario, Cadiz, Castro, New-Haven; N. Bloomfield, Hobble, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Paul Seavy, Lowell; Demarari, Lint Bros.

Sloop O. A. Bayrer, Turner, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Oct. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 10, lat. 42 10, lon. 42 42, met an Allen steam-ship bound E., 12th, lat. 41 12, lon. 49 30, communicated slightly with a North German Steamship, bound W., 13th, lat. 42 40, lon. 44 10, met a Belgian steam-ship bound W., supposed one of the Antwerp line.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Steed, New-Orleans 9 da., with mdse. to H. R. Brigham; lost strong N. E. winds and heavy weather.

Steam-ship Georgia, Caswell, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers, to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Trimountain, Townsend, Liverpool 43 da., with mdse. to Winchester & Tyrwhe.

Bark Dalzi, (of Annapolis,) Groves, Newport, Eng., 45 da., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Oct. 1, lat. 45 5, lon. 25 spoke Swedish schr. J. G. Cowell, (of Marbl